

# DE VEULLE ARRESTED AT CARLETON INQUEST

# The Daily Mirror

CERTIFIED CIRCULATION LARGER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER DAILY PICTURE PAPER

No. 4,757.

Registered at the G.P.O.  
as a Newspaper.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1919.

[16 PAGES.]

One Penny.

## COCAINE POISONING INQUEST—DE VEULLE COMMITTED



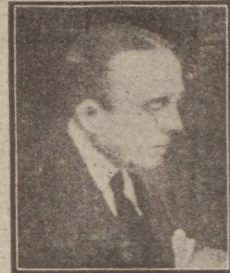
Mr. de Veulle, against whom inquest jury returned manslaughter verdict.



Mr. de Veulle giving evidence yesterday in the coroner's court at Westminster. — (Exclusive to *The Daily Mirror*.)



The late Miss Billie Carter, whose death has had such a remarkable sequel.



Lately recorded camera impressions of Mr. de Veulle, in the photographer's studio and out of it.

There was a dramatic climax to the Carleton inquest at Westminster yesterday, when the jury returned a verdict of Manslaughter against Mr. de Veulle, who was arrested by

Inspector Currie at the conclusion of the inquiry, and was committed for trial on the coroner's warrant.



# DRUG DRAMA: INQUEST VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER

## De Veuille Arrested at Close of Inquiry.

### DRAMATIC SCENES.

#### Coroner Refuses Bail—Mrs. De Veuille in Tears.

"The deceased died from an overdose of cocaine self-administered. She had no intention of committing suicide. We are of the opinion that the drug was supplied by De Veuille in a culpable and negligent manner."

Such was the jury's verdict in the inquest on Miss Billie Carleton, at Westminster yesterday; and the coroner, Mr. Ingleby Oddie, said:—

"Then that is a verdict of manslaughter against De Veuille?"

"Yes," replied the foreman of the jury. Instantly all eyes in the crowded and hushed coroner's court turned towards the little man seated next to the jury box. Reggie de Veuille, the principal living figure in the case, sat by himself. He was pale, and his large eyes shone with extraordinary brilliancy.

He sat in a rigid position and looking towards Inspector Currie. Then his wife came back into court—a tall, striking figure, her white face and vivid red lips set off by a costume of dead black. She crossed the court and joined her husband and, as the room gradually cleared, they were left together in close conversation with Mr. Chatterton, De Veuille's solicitor.

#### INSPECTOR AND DE VEUILLE.

Inspector Currie went forward and motioned to De Veuille to follow him.

Mrs. de Veuille burst into tears. The inspector had a cab in waiting, and he drove away with his prisoner.

The court was crowded for the inquiry, and the atmosphere was tense with excitement during the remarkable cross-examination to which De Veuille was subjected by Mr. Cecil Hayes.

Mr. Hayes was curious about certain visits to America and about the life and death of Anna Robinson.

De Veuille will appear at Bow-street this morning.

"I commit De Veuille for manslaughter on my warrant," said the coroner, "which I hand to Inspector Currie for execution." And the inspector arrested De Veuille.

The coroner refused bail, but said that if the magistrate cared to grant bail he would agree.

### MR. JACK MAY.

#### Emphatic Denial That He Taught Billie Carleton to Smoke Opium.

As soon as the coroner had taken his seat Sir E. Marshall Hall, who appeared for Mr. Jack May, said: "I wish to call your attention to a matter that occurred at the last hearing. A question was asked and an answer given, and its interpretation has caused serious inconvenience to my client."

"The Press has thought fit to make a feature of this part of the evidence by giving it a great amount of publicity, particularly in regard to Dr. Sturges's statement."

"It has not only been reported, but certain newspapers have written editorial comments upon it, and it is this that I object to as having caused my client most serious injury."

"The statement I refer to is that Mr. Jack May was the person who first taught Miss Billie Carleton to smoke opium."

Mr. May desires me to say that the statement is without the least shadow of foundation, even if it had been made by Miss Billie Carleton, as was stated.

"The statement has caused him the most serious personal inconvenience."

The coroner: Would you like to call him?

Sir E. Marshall Hall: I do not think that is necessary, after what I have said.

### CHEMIST AND COCAINE.

#### Coroner Asks Woolldridge "What Have You Done with It?"

Thomas Woolldridge, the Lisle-street chemist, was recalled.

The coroner: You denied last time that you ever supplied cocaine to Belcher or anybody?—Absolutely.

It is a very serious thing for Belcher to say that he got that large amount from you?—Yes, sir. I absolutely deny it.

Do you suggest that he invented it?—I do. He must say he got it from somewhere.

You say it is not true because you had not any to sell?—That is right, sir.

Then you told Mr. Hayes you never got cocaine in a larger amount than six grains and that was four and a half years ago. Do you adhere to that, do you swear that?—Yes, sir. Just look at that (handing witness a paper).



The Coroner.

Mr. de Veuille.

Is that in your handwriting?—No, sir, my assistant. Answering further questions the witness agreed that his assistant was sent by him to the wholesale chemists for cocaine.

The paper produced showed that witness asked the wholesale chemists to send him 900 grains in February, 1918.

So you have not been telling the truth?—I only made statements so far as my knowledge permitted me. I do not want to prevaricate. I was speaking of the particular time you were dealing with. I had clean forgotten about it.

The coroner quoted another firm of wholesale chemists at East Ham, and asked the witness if he would be surprised to know that the firm sold him four ounces of cocaine in November, 1917.

The witness replied that he had forgotten it. If they had put it down, he said, it must be true.

Pressed further by the coroner, witness gave the names of four firms of wholesale chemists with whom he dealt.

The coroner: That is 60z. you got from two firms and you had forgotten all about it. Belcher did not, you know, and he laugh and say I have a funny way of showing my love.

"Daring, if you would only live with me again I would be so sweet and never reproach you for anything you may do. I would try and do everything to win back your love."

The witness swore to him. I have been faithful to you, for you can't call that little indiscretion (getting the worse for drink) on my part in-fidelity. I do not know what happened that awful night.

Petitioner in his evidence said his wife was formerly a nurse at Guy's Hospital.

The hearing was adjourned.

Witness: I may have sold it to a wholesaler, or a veterinary surgeon, or used it for our particular proprietary preparations.

In what do you use such large quantities of cocaine?

Witness mentioned one or two articles, including ointments and headache preparations.

The coroner: Does your book show any sale at all of cocaine?—No, sir.

De Veuille then entered the box and continued his evidence. He was asked by the coroner if he was aware of the regulations under D.O.R.A. about supplying cocaine and that it was unlawful to have it in his possession, and witness said that he did not.

The coroner: Don't you read the papers?—I never thought of that before. I did not know it was wrong to supply it or to be in possession of it. I did not even know about the sale.

The coroner: You say the first supply of cocaine you got from Belcher was on November 25?

Witness replied that there was some cocaine left.

When did you take it?—On Monday night and Tuesday. On Wednesday night there was still a little left.

You gave as a reason why you sent for the second supply on Tuesday that you had finished the first supply?—I made a mistake. There was a very little left; I had taken nearly all.

Witness replied that there was some cocaine left.

When did you take it?—On Monday night and Tuesday. On Wednesday night there was still a little left.

You gave as a reason why you sent for the second supply on Tuesday that you had finished the first supply?—I made a mistake. There was a very little left; I had taken nearly all.

Witness replied that there was some cocaine left.

When did you take it?—On Monday night and Tuesday. On Wednesday night there was still a little left.

You gave as a reason why you sent for the second supply on Tuesday that you had finished the first supply?—I made a mistake. There was a very little left; I had taken nearly all.

Witness replied that there was some cocaine left.

When did you take it?—On Monday night and Tuesday. On Wednesday night there was still a little left.

You gave as a reason why you sent for the second supply on Tuesday that you had finished the first supply?—I made a mistake. There was a very little left; I had taken nearly all.

Witness replied that there was some cocaine left.

When did you take it?—On Monday night and Tuesday. On Wednesday night there was still a little left.

You gave as a reason why you sent for the second supply on Tuesday that you had finished the first supply?—I made a mistake. There was a very little left; I had taken nearly all.

Witness replied that there was some cocaine left.

When did you take it?—On Monday night and Tuesday. On Wednesday night there was still a little left.

You gave as a reason why you sent for the second supply on Tuesday that you had finished the first supply?—I made a mistake. There was a very little left; I had taken nearly all.

Witness replied that there was some cocaine left.

When did you take it?—On Monday night and Tuesday. On Wednesday night there was still a little left.

You gave as a reason why you sent for the second supply on Tuesday that you had finished the first supply?—I made a mistake. There was a very little left; I had taken nearly all.

## "I WORSHIP YOU."

### Wife's Plea to Win Back Her Husband's Love.

#### CAPTAIN'S SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

An officer in the Royal Army Medical Corps, Captain George Vivian Dymott, petitioned in the Divorce Court yesterday for the dissolution of his marriage on the ground of the alleged misconduct of his wife. This was denied.

Opening the petitioner's case, Mr. Holman Gregory, K.C., said he was a surgeon dentist, and married the respondent in October, 1910. There were three children.

In March, 1917, the husband joined the Army. In August of the same year there was a difference between him and his wife.

It was arranged that the father and sister should visit her. They saw her on July 7, when she made an admission, but would not give the name of the man. She said she had been up to London and had dinner with an officer at a London restaurant.

In March, 1917, the husband joined the Army. In August of the same year there was a difference between him and his wife.

It was arranged that the father and sister should visit her. They saw her on July 7, when she made an admission, but would not give the name of the man. She said she had been up to London and had dinner with an officer at a London restaurant.

In March, 1917, the husband joined the Army. In August of the same year there was a difference between him and his wife.

It was arranged that the father and sister should visit her. They saw her on July 7, when she made an admission, but would not give the name of the man. She said she had been up to London and had dinner with an officer at a London restaurant.

In March, 1917, the husband joined the Army. In August of the same year there was a difference between him and his wife.

It was arranged that the father and sister should visit her. They saw her on July 7, when she made an admission, but would not give the name of the man. She said she had been up to London and had dinner with an officer at a London restaurant.

In March, 1917, the husband joined the Army. In August of the same year there was a difference between him and his wife.

It was arranged that the father and sister should visit her. They saw her on July 7, when she made an admission, but would not give the name of the man. She said she had been up to London and had dinner with an officer at a London restaurant.

In March, 1917, the husband joined the Army. In August of the same year there was a difference between him and his wife.

It was arranged that the father and sister should visit her. They saw her on July 7, when she made an admission, but would not give the name of the man. She said she had been up to London and had dinner with an officer at a London restaurant.

In March, 1917, the husband joined the Army. In August of the same year there was a difference between him and his wife.

It was arranged that the father and sister should visit her. They saw her on July 7, when she made an admission, but would not give the name of the man. She said she had been up to London and had dinner with an officer at a London restaurant.

In March, 1917, the husband joined the Army. In August of the same year there was a difference between him and his wife.

It was arranged that the father and sister should visit her. They saw her on July 7, when she made an admission, but would not give the name of the man. She said she had been up to London and had dinner with an officer at a London restaurant.

In March, 1917, the husband joined the Army. In August of the same year there was a difference between him and his wife.

It was arranged that the father and sister should visit her. They saw her on July 7, when she made an admission, but would not give the name of the man. She said she had been up to London and had dinner with an officer at a London restaurant.

In March, 1917, the husband joined the Army. In August of the same year there was a difference between him and his wife.

It was arranged that the father and sister should visit her. They saw her on July 7, when she made an admission, but would not give the name of the man. She said she had been up to London and had dinner with an officer at a London restaurant.

In March, 1917, the husband joined the Army. In August of the same year there was a difference between him and his wife.

It was arranged that the father and sister should visit her. They saw her on July 7, when she made an admission, but would not give the name of the man. She said she had been up to London and had dinner with an officer at a London restaurant.

In March, 1917, the husband joined the Army. In August of the same year there was a difference between him and his wife.

It was arranged that the father and sister should visit her. They saw her on July 7, when she made an admission, but would not give the name of the man. She said she had been up to London and had dinner with an officer at a London restaurant.

In March, 1917, the husband joined the Army. In August of the same year there was a difference between him and his wife.

It was arranged that the father and sister should visit her. They saw her on July 7, when she made an admission, but would not give the name of the man. She said she had been up to London and had dinner with an officer at a London restaurant.

In March, 1917, the husband joined the Army. In August of the same year there was a difference between him and his wife.

It was arranged that the father and sister should visit her. They saw her on July 7, when she made an admission, but would not give the name of the man. She said she had been up to London and had dinner with an officer at a London restaurant.

In March, 1917, the husband joined the Army. In August of the same year there was a difference between him and his wife.

It was arranged that the father and sister should visit her. They saw her on July 7, when she made an admission, but would not give the name of the man. She said she had been up to London and had dinner with an officer at a London restaurant.

In March, 1917, the husband joined the Army. In August of the same year there was a difference between him and his wife.

It was arranged that the father and sister should visit her. They saw her on July 7, when she made an admission, but would not give the name of the man. She said she had been up to London and had dinner with an officer at a London restaurant.

In March, 1917, the husband joined the Army. In August of the same year there was a difference between him and his wife.

It was arranged that the father and sister should visit her. They saw her on July 7, when she made an admission, but would not give the name of the man. She said she had been up to London and had dinner with an officer at a London restaurant.

In March, 1917, the husband joined the Army. In August of the same year there was a difference between him and his wife.

It was arranged that the father and sister should visit her. They saw her on July 7, when she made an admission, but would not give the name of the man. She said she had been up to London and had dinner with an officer at a London restaurant.

In March, 1917, the husband joined the Army. In August of the same year there was a difference between him and his wife.

It was arranged that the father and sister should visit her. They saw her on July 7, when she made an admission, but would not give the name of the man. She said she had been up to London and had dinner with an officer at a London restaurant.

In March, 1917, the husband joined the Army. In August of the same year there was a difference between him and his wife.

It was arranged that the father and sister should visit her. They saw her on July 7, when she made an admission, but would not give the name of the man. She said she had been up to London and had dinner with an officer at a London restaurant.

In March, 1917, the husband joined the Army. In August of the same year there was a difference between him and his wife.

It was arranged that the father and sister should visit her. They saw her on July 7, when she made an admission, but would not give the name of the man. She said she had been up to London and had dinner with an officer at a London restaurant.

In March, 1917, the husband joined the Army. In August of the same year there was a difference between him and his wife.

## CLYDE SHIP MEN TO STRIKE ON MONDAY?

### 200,000 Men to Return to Work in Yorkshire.

#### BAKERS TO COME OUT?

#### National Situation Still Grave—Drastic Demand.

The Clyde joint committee shipyard engineering workers last night completed arrangements for a strike on Monday.

It is feared that all the Glasgow Corporation employees will fall into line with the others and paralyse the municipal undertakings.

The country will be relieved to hear that the coal strike in Yorkshire—where 200,000 miners were on strike yesterday—is settled.

In the case of the Yorkshire miners, a Barnsley conference yesterday decided that the men should return to work at once.

Masters and men in the engineers' and shipyard dispute arrived at an "armistice" yesterday. The men are recommended to resume work at once on the understanding that there will be another conference next week.

But the general industrial outlook is still grave. Fifty thousand men are out in the Nottingham and Derby coalfield, where between twenty and thirty pits are idle.

The miners here yesterday asked their federation to call out all colliery workers within fourteen days. They want a five-day week of six hours daily at a flat rate of pay.

STRIKE OBSESSION.

The trouble in the Nottinghamshire mining districts developed at an alarming rate yesterday, the men having ceased operations at many of the large pits in the Mansfield district, where over 12,000 men are employed.

The Nottingham miners' leaders have recommended a return to work pending a discussion of disputes and a possible rearrangement of shifts, but the men remain obdurate.

London bakers are the latest to follow the strike obsession. They join an army of miners, railwaymen, police, teachers, electrical workers, shipyard workers, telegraphists, engineers and dockers who are dissatisfied with their working conditions.

Sheffield Threatened.—The "snap time" trouble resulted in 5,000 Sheffield colliers downing tools yesterday.

The majority of firms will have to close down for fuel within week. Householders are already finding their supplies curtailed.

"HOPEFUL OF SETTLEMENT."

Concessions by Both Sides in Shipyard and Engineering Dispute.

Prospects of a settlement in the shipyard and engineering dispute were said yesterday to be brighter.

A private conference took place yesterday between representatives of the employers and the negotiating committee representing men.

The men's representatives recommended the observance of the agreement entered into and the representatives of the employers resolved that if the men resume work on Monday next the employers will meet the men's committee on Wednesday to discuss any question with regard to the forty-seven-hour week.

"We are very hopeful," said one of the men's delegates, "that the whole of the difficulties will be amicably settled and work resumed."

London Bakers want a national strike to call for a national strike in support of demands.

General workers yesterday demanded a forty-four hour week.

NEWS ITEMS.

Mr. George Bunyard, a leading authority on fruit culture, died yesterday.

Major-General Sir F. H. Sykes, Chief of the Air Staff, flew to Paris yesterday.

Weather Forecast.—For England, S.E. light variable winds; cloudy, local mist or fog, cold.

New Irish Judge?—It was understood in Dublin that Mr. Samuel, M.P., Attorney-General, is to be made a Judge.

Mr. William Hibberdin, O.B.E., one of the administrative heads of the Eastern Telegraph Company, died yesterday.

WINTER GARDEN THEATRE.

At a meeting of the Middlesex Theatre of Varieties, Ltd., at the Stoll offices yesterday Mr. George Bunyard, a leading authority on fruit culture, died yesterday.

Major-General Sir F. H. Sykes, Chief of the Air Staff, flew to Paris yesterday.

Weather Forecast.—For England, S.E. light variable winds; cloudy, local mist or fog, cold.

New Irish Judge?—It was understood in Dublin that Mr. Samuel, M.P., Attorney-General, is to be made a Judge.

Mr. William Hibberdin, O.B.E., one of the administrative heads of the Eastern Telegraph Company, died yesterday.

WINTER GARDEN THEATRE.

At a meeting of the Middlesex Theatre of Varieties, Ltd., at the Stoll offices yesterday Mr. George Bunyard, a leading authority on fruit culture, died yesterday.

Major-General Sir F. H. Sykes, Chief of the Air Staff, flew to Paris yesterday.

Weather Forecast.—For England, S.E. light variable winds; cloudy, local mist or fog, cold.

New Irish Judge?—It was understood in Dublin that Mr. Samuel, M.P., Attorney-General, is to be made a Judge.

Mr. William Hibberdin, O.B.E., one of the administrative heads of the Eastern Telegraph Company, died yesterday.

WINTER GARDEN THEATRE.

At a meeting of the Middlesex Theatre of Varieties, Ltd., at the Stoll offices yesterday Mr. George Bunyard, a leading authority on fruit culture, died yesterday.

Major-General Sir F. H. Sykes, Chief of the Air Staff, flew to Paris yesterday.

Weather Forecast.—For England, S.E. light variable winds; cloudy, local mist or fog, cold.

## YOU MAY BUY A SACK OF FLOUR.

In order to relieve congestion at the ports and facilitate distribution the Food Controller is prepared to authorise householders to purchase and keep in the house up to one sack of flour per household, notwithstanding the provisions of the Food Hoarding Order.



# "ALLIES TO SEND ARMS AND AN ARMY TO POLAND."

## U.S. ANARCHISTS AS TROTSKY'S FRIENDS.

Disclosures by American Intelligence Officer.

## "CHARGE OF EXECUTIONS"

WASHINGTON, Thursday. Inspector Thomas J. Tunney, of the New York Police Department, assigned during the war to the Army Intelligence Service, testified that Trotsky's closest associates in the United States were Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, the Anarchists.

Tunney further said that the agitators who sailed with Trotsky included William Schafot, the Bolshevik Commissioner of Railways under Trotsky, who was also in charge of executions. Archibald Stevens, another member of the military intelligence service, also testified about a group of persons who tried to organise a company to publish a paper "to do justice to the German cause."

Tunney also testified that the anarchists, Carson, Berg and Hanson, plotted to kill Mr. John D. Rockefeller and his son, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, jun., in 1914, but that they were all killed by the premature explosion of the bomb intended for the Rockefellers.—Wireless Press.

## BOLSHIES SAID TO BE EVACUATING PETROGRAD.

Trotsky Reported To Be Moving His Headquarters to Novgorod.

COPENHAGEN, Thursday. A Helmsfors telegram states that the Bolsheviks are removing all their stores from Petrograd, which is being evacuated. Trotsky is moving his headquarters to Novgorod.—Central News.

## OPORTO BOMBARDED BY PORTUGUESE WARSHIPS.

Rumours that King Manoel is Expected to Make a Landing.

MADRID, Thursday. Reports are current that King Manoel has left Portugal, that he is on board a vessel off the coast, and that he will land to-day. Correspondents on the Portuguese frontier learn that Oporto is being bombarded by two or three Portuguese vessels, owing to the fact that it is under the control of the Monarchists. It is believed that the army is almost entirely on the side of the Revolutionaries, while the navy still supports the Republicans. According to reports from Oporto, the Government is encountering great difficulty in feeding the people. Not even bread is obtainable. The Republican regiments have become insubordinate, and the population is exposed to a reign of terror.—Wireless Press.

## BARBAROUS SURGERY.

A Fulham jury, at an inquest yesterday on Robert William Varder, twenty-two, private in the Northampton Regiment, a repatriated prisoner of war, who died in Fulham Military Hospital, returning a verdict that death was due to septic poisoning, caused by a blow from a rifle inflicted by a German guard while deceased was a prisoner of war, and by the gross neglect of the German military authorities in not affording proper medical treatment. The medical officer of the hospital said that deceased told him that whilst in hospital in Germany the abuses on his thigh was opened without any anaesthetic of any kind being used. The Coroner: What sort of surgery would you call that? Would you call it barbarous? Yes; and very dangerous.

## "NO SECRET CAMPS."

The German authorities have assured the Netherlands Minister at Berlin that no secret prison camps exist or have ever existed in Germany. Search parties are now in Germany for the purpose of collecting any prisoners of war who still remain in that country.

## HAIG GOES BACK.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig left London yesterday for Paris.

## French General Says the Armistice Terms Assured a Passage Through Germany.

## SMUTS AND BOTHA FOR ISLAND PARLEY?

General Barthelmy, chief of the Franco-British mission in Poland, said: "Marshal Foch by the terms of the armistice has assured the passage of arms and an army to Poland through Germany."

The British Imperial War Cabinet met yesterday in Paris to consider arrangements for meeting the Russian delegates on Princes Island, Sea of Marmora.

It is considered probable in Paris that Sir R. Borden and Generals Smuts and Botha will be appointed as the British delegates.—Exchange.

## HINDENBURG: 'DANZIG DEAR TO MY HEART.'

### "Steps for Protection of Menaced Province."

Hindenburg, says the *Dusseldorf Nachrichten*, has sent a message to Danzig saying: "The welfare of the German eastern marches is very dear to my heart. I shall do everything to prevent the town being torn from us."

"The German inhabitants of Danzig may be assured that I have long since been taking the necessary steps for the protection of the menaced province."

The prime condition for success is the firm will of all Germans to stake everything and to be ready for all sacrifices for the protection of the country.—Reuter.

The Polish Press Bureau issues the following, says Reuter from Warsaw:

In an interview with representatives of the Polish Press, General Barthelmy, Chief of the Franco-British Mission, said: "Poland is united by an alliance with the associated Powers and will receive all the assistance that she needs—namely, guns, rifles and munitions; but it will be necessary to organise the manufacture of shells on the spot."

Marshal Foch, by the terms of the armistice, has assured the passage of arms and an army to Poland through Germany.

### DANZIG AS SEA GATE.

"Poland," added General Barthelmy, "will have free access to the sea, via Danzig. This means of communication between Poland and the west is a political necessity."

"The Poles cannot fight by themselves. We must first finish with the Germans, and then energetically attack the Bolsheviks."—Reuter.

Huns to Attack Poles?—The Germans, *The Daily Mirror* learns, are preventing the Poles from defending themselves, and are handing over arms to the Bolsheviks. It is also reported that German troops are being sent to fight the Poles.

Lloyd George's Plan.—President Wilson's proposal—now said to be inspired by Mr. Lloyd George—that Russia should be invited to send delegates to meet representatives of the Allies on Princes Islands, in the Sea of Marmora, has excited the greatest interest throughout Europe and America.

The *Paris Journal*, quoted by Reuter, states definitely that the Princes Islands conference idea was drafted by President Wilson, but was inspired by Mr. Lloyd George.

The *Figaro*, which heads its article, "A German Intention," writes:—

It is a hazardous attempt at reconciliation between the Bolsheviks, on the one hand, and their adversaries and their victims on the other, under the paternal gaze of the Allies.

### CONVERSATION.

The New York Herald Paris edition says: "Not intervention, but conversation. This decision is a victory for President Wilson's and Lloyd George's views over those of the French, who had refused persistently to have anything to do with the Bolsheviks. The French, abandoning all hopes of establishing their 'sanitary cordon,' agreed to the American and British proposals."

A Fatal Step.—Prince Lvoff, in an interview in Paris, declared that the decision of the Peace Conference was a fatal step.

The Bolsheviks in Paris yesterday won their greatest victory.



Mr. Cecil Haynes.



Mr. B. Matthews.



Sir Marshall Hall.



Mr. H. Jenkins.

Counsel in the Carleton case: Mr. Haynes, appeared for Mr. L. Selcher; Sir Marshall Hall, for Mr. Jack May; Mr. Barrington Matthews, for Mr. Len Ping Yoo; and Mr. Hunsley Jenkins, for Mr. Woodbridge, the chemist.

## OUR ARMIES' TASKS ON ELEVEN FRONTS.

Problem of Bringing Home British Divisions.

## TRUCULENT TURKS.

The *Daily Mirror* learns that while the necessity for retaining a substantial British force in France and on the Rhine is generally appreciated, there are good reasons for demanding the temporary retention of our military forces in many of the distant theatres:—

Italy.—Three divisions here, gradually being demobilised. One battalion (Yorks and Lancs) has been sent to Fiume, and another (H.A.C.) to the Northern Tyrol.

Balkans.—Three divisions. Dobruja, Constantinople and the Dardanelles and Salonika. A battalion of the Essex Regiment has been sent to Soutari (Northern Albania), while troops have been sent to Trans-Caucasia.

Trans-Caucasia.—Troops watching Bolsheviks and German and Austrian prisoners will be required for some months.

Egypt.—Forces required to keep order and to see that armistice terms are carried out.

## DEFEAT NOT REALISED.

Turks Want to Carry On Old System of Repression.

In Cilicia the Turks have been showing a somewhat truculent spirit. They do not appear to realise that they have been defeated, and are inclined to carry on their old system of oppression and exterminating the Armenians.

It is hoped, however, that in the immediate future the troops in this theatre will be reduced by about one-half.

Palestine, Syria and Cilicia.—There are now three divisions, largely of Indian composition,

## GERMAN ELECTIONS.

A Berlin telegram states that to judge from an official report the final results of the elections for the German National Assembly are as follow:—

Social Democratic Party	164
Christian People's Party (Centre)	88
German Democratic Party	77
German National People's Party (Conservative)	34
Independent Social Democrats	24
German People's Party	23
Peasants and Landworkers' Democrats	1
Savarian Peasants' League	1
Württemberg Peasants and Citizens' League	2
There are thirty-seven constituencies and 421 deputies.—Reuter.	

four mounted divisions, and two Australasian, which are about to be repatriated.

Mesopotamia.—Troops still necessary to keep order.

North Persia.—A brigade here.

Siberia.—Two battalions (Middlesex and Hants) to train Russians; also a Canadian mixed brigade.

North Russia.—Retention of forces depends on policy of Peace Conference.

## KAISER'S BIRTHDAY.

The Hague correspondent of the *Telegraph* reports that the deputation, M. Duys, has asked the Government whether it is true that the Christian Choral Society of Amerongen and another choir are to give a performance at Amerongen Castle in honour of the ex-Kaiser's birthday, and, if so, what the Government intends to do to prevent it.—Reuter.

## £100,000 TO THE KING.

MELBOURNE, January 13 (delayed). A New Zealand sheep farmer, who died recently, has bequeathed £100,000 to King George, expressing the hope that with his farm it may be used for the foundation of an agricultural college.—Reuter.

## TORPEDO-BOAT SUNK.

PARIS, Thursday. The French torpedo-boat, No. 355, attached to the Bizerte fleet, struck a mine on the eastern coast of Tunis yesterday and sank.

The captain and seven of the crew were saved. Eighteen men are missing.—Reuter.



# MORE DRAMATIC REVELATIONS IN THE BILLIE CARLETON CASE

## Searching Questions to "Reggie" de Veulle.

### 'ON MY HONOUR' ANSWERS

(Continued from page 2.)

How long have you known Kimfull?—I met him in Paris about four years ago.

You told us that Miss Carleton told you that she knew where he could get the ball?—Yes. You said to her that you knew Kimfull?—No.

Mr. Hayes, who appeared for Belcher: You said at the last hearing that Billie Carleton asked you to get cocaine for the ball?—Yes.

You said: "I said to Belcher, I want a good supply of cocaine for the ball"—Yes.

He gave you the cocaine?—Yes.

Billie Carleton gave you the £5 to get cocaine?—She lent it to me.

Mr. Hayes (sarcastically): My mistake. Having got the cocaine from Belcher, having got the £5 from Billie Carleton to pay for it, I say to you, Will you on your oath deny that you gave any part of that cocaine to Billie Carleton?—On my honour I did not.

The Coroner (to de Veulle): Will you on your oath, now, on your oath, what do you say?—I say absolutely no.

Why did you not comply with her request to get cocaine?—She asked me for cocaine but I never supplied her.

You allowed her to pay for it?—Not at all. I got her to lend me £5. We were good friends and there was nothing in it.

Why did you not comply with her request to get her cocaine?—Witness persisted in making the same answer to this question: "Because I never supplied her with cocaine."

In reply to further questions de Veulle declared that he had paid back all the money he had had from the deceased with the exception of the last £5.

Mr. Hayes: Belcher went to see you the day after the unfortunate death?—Yes.

The Coroner put it to you that Belcher said you told him no one had seen you give cocaine to Billie Carleton except Miss Longfellow. Is that true or is it not?—I don't think I said that exactly. I am sure, however, that Mr. Belcher is not lying. I was very nervous at the time over this affair. I thought of a practical joke connected with my wife and myself. I may have said the only person who could have seen me give her something was Miss Longfellow.

Mr. Hayes: Mr. Belcher, sworn, said, "De Veulle said to me, 'Nobody has seen me give cocaine to Billie Carleton except Miss Longfellow.' That is true, is it not?—Yes, I think probably it is true.

The Coroner (turning to de Veulle): Do you agree to that?—Well, I was simply thinking of the practical joke. I said: "I thought Miss Longfellow had seen me give her something." I do not want to say Mr. Belcher has been telling lies. I simply can't remember.

If it was face powder why did you not say so?—I did not think of it. I was so worried.

The something you gave her was face powder?—Yes.

Mr. Hayes: You still say Mr. Belcher's recollection may be wrong?—I don't say that at all. Come, come, clearly, I am not denying.

I certainly did not say I gave her cocaine. Now we have it definitely from you that you did not give her cocaine?

De Veulle: I did not.

## "LIFE IN THE WEST."

### "Arched Instep, Nicely Poised," and Story of "Curious Friendships."

Witness said further that he had been engaged in the art of designing ladies' dresses for five years. He said that he had been on the stage in America for two and a half years in the same piece.

Mr. Hayes: Before that, am I not right in saying you led the life of what I may call a young person about the West End?—I did not do an such thing.

Mr. Hayes: So you were on the stage, what we may call without being offensive, in the chorus?—Once I was. I went on alone at the Palace Theatre.

How were you dressed on that occasion—as a boy or a girl? (Laughter.)—I have never been on the stage in my life as a girl.

Mr. Hayes: You have a copy of an illustrated daily? Do these pictures represent you there?—Yes; that was at the Victory Ball.

The picture with the arched instep nicely poised, that is you, I suppose?—Yes.

Now listen, Mr. de Veulle, while your youth lasted you found that you made curious friendships with older men than yourself. Is that so?—Has that anything to do with this case?

Mr. Hayes: I suggest that these curious friendships with older men than yourself were very paying for you?—What do you mean?

Mr. Hayes: I thought everybody in this court would know what paying meant. Very remunerative to you, I mean. Were they?—I have not the faintest idea of what friendships were.

There were some friendships with men older than yourself very remunerative for you?—There was a friend of my family who helped me a lot, otherwise there was nothing.

Mr. Hayes: So that there may be no mistake about it, I have a copy of *The Times* here. Do you remember a case of a Manchester merchant who prosecuted two men for blackmailing him in the year 1911? There was a man named Cronshaw, for attempting to blackmail him for £10,000.—Perfectly, I remember.

Mr. Cronshaw gave evidence, and said that it was you who introduced him to Power?—Certainly. I was staying there.

You had large sums of money out of Cronshaw?—Certainly, he was a friend of my family.

According to this report, Cronshaw went into the cocaine box and said he was a single man of forty-four years, and was introduced to the prisoner by De Veulle at the time he was staying with Power at the latter's residence at Hyde Park-gate. He said that the De Vulle had large sums of money from him, possibly £2000.

The Coroner (to de Veulle): Was it true that you took £500 to leave the country?—He had known me since I was quite a kid, and used to help me with my money. He was extravagant, and he said to me: "Will you go to America if I will help you?" and I said: "Yes."

Were you in England when the trial came on?—No, was in Paris. It must have been a good time before the trial came on.

Mr. Hayes: How long were you in America?—I went twice; the first time for a little over two years.

Never mind the second time. Do you remember an actress named Miss Anna Robinson?—Quite well.

I believe you went to America with her?—No, I certainly did not. I have never been to America with her in my life. I have never known her in America.

Have you known her?—Yes, when she had a house in Park-lane.

Were you a frequent visitor?—Yes.

America was where I knew her. Here Mr. Chatterton intervened with the remark: "That is unfair to the lady, surely."

Mr. Hayes: It is. I cannot help it, but you are not appearing for her. (To witness): Don't say that. It was public knowledge and published in the newspapers that she died from married her she took drugs long before I knew her. The whole West End knew that she took drugs.

You don't suggest that Lord Rosslyn induced her to take drugs?—No, not at all. I simply say that when in America she took drugs, and that was long before I knew her.

Did you take drugs with her?—I had not touched drugs in my life before I went to America.

## "I WASN'T DEPORTED."

De Veulle: "No Question of It Either the First or the Second Time."

Did you get into some trouble over the death of Miss Robinson in New York?—None whatever.

Had you to leave New York? Were you deported?—I was not there when she died.

I refer to when you went?—Certainly not. Witness added in a very indignant voice: "I was not deported. There is no question of it, either the first or the second time."

You said to Belcher that you were on very friendly terms with a theatrical manager. I do not want to mention names, but you know the gentleman I mean?—I took him to Mlle. Gina Palermie, and she is perfectly ready to come forward. She told me I could use her name.

Were you on friendly terms with a leading theatrical manager?—I am with all of them. I do all their dresses.

Witness then questioned about this gentleman, but no name was divulged.

Mr. Hayes: There is a leading theatrical manager who has a share or an interest in Hockleys?—Probably, it has nothing to do with me.

Did you tell Belcher that this manager might do great things for him?—No, I said that I would take him to see Mlle. Gina Palermie. I did not say that I would take him to this man.

Did you tell Belcher that you might get him an engagement through this man?—Certainly not.

After that Belcher started supplying you with cocaine?—Very soon after I met him.

Witness asked that Belcher had only given him quite little quantities of cocaine. "I don't think I have given him £15 in my life," said witness, "and I owe him a 'fiver,' which makes up £20 altogether."

Belcher said that after dangling this theatrical manager before his eyes he started supplying you with cocaine?—No.

But he did start supplying you?—Yes.

Witness asked that Belcher had not agreed to the cause?—I showed him cocaine from Chinatown, and he said it was "faked."

Witness went on to deny that this "leading theatrical manager" had been to his flat. "No one but Mr. Cronshaw had been," he said.

Mr. Hayes: That is not the man I mean. I do not mean Mr. Cronshaw. I mean the man who is said to be connected with Hockleys.

## "SHE GAVE ME SOME."

De Veulle Denies Suggestions That He Was "Drug Trafficker."

Mr. Fortune, for Messrs. Hockleys, objected to any further questions on this point, and said that while Messrs. Hockleys wished to give every information Mr. Hayes had received his answer and must take it.

In reply to further questions witness said he thought he knew the man whom Mr. Hayes mentioned.

Miss Billie Carleton, the witness went on, took drugs years before he knew her.

Mr. Hayes: How do you know?—Miss Violet Loraine told me in front of a lot of dressers and my wife and a lot of people.

Mr. Hayes: Now please don't mention any more names.

Continuing his questions, Mr. Hayes said:

Was it for the purpose of making money that you had these cocaine dealings with Miss Carleton?

Witness: I have had no cocaine dealings with Miss Carleton.

She supplied you?—She occasionally gave me some.

Did you continue these dealings or conversations for the purpose that she was to destroy her body or soul and you were to be a party?—It is too ridiculous a question to answer.

Yes, and I never thought I should be in a case where it was necessary to ask a ridiculous question like that and the coroner to listen. (Laughter.) I suggest Miss Carleton associated with you because she knew you were a notorious trafficker in drugs?—I am not a trafficker in drugs," snapped the witness.

Questioned about his relations with Belcher, witness appealed to the coroner: "That is not tracking, is it, sir?"

The Coroner (dryly): I do not see any distinction.

Mr. Myers (for Kimfull): Is it offensive to you to say that you have appeared in the dress of women?—Yes; I never have done.

The witness added that Miss Carleton took him to Kimfull. Kimfull had never supplied him with drugs nor had Kimfull supplied Miss Carleton, as far as he knew, and Miss Carleton believed that she had been to Kimfull's flat many times and Kimfull had been to his.

Mr. Myers: Have you any sort of suggestion to make against Kimfull at all?—None whatever. Witness added that the note sent by Kimfull to Kimfull was an invitation to dinner, and not a request for cocaine.

## QUESTION ABOUT A PARTY.

### Denial That He Was at Gathering Where Men Masqueraded.

Mr. Myers then produced a book in which he said appeared the names of two gentlemen—Maurice and Reggie. Turning to witness, he asked: Are you Reggie?

Witness: I suppose I am.

Do you know who Maurice was? I do not. Are you the hero of this book?—I believe I am.

The Coroner: Did you write it yourself?—No.

Mr. Myers: The book is a pretty good description of some of your adventures, is it not?—Well, I should say they are very much exaggerated.

It is rather a nasty book in the hands of clean people, is it not?—I don't know.

Mr. Chapman, representing De Veulle: If you have read the book perhaps you can tell what it is. I don't think my client ought to be asked to describe the book at all.

Mr. Myers: Does it describe a party at Maidenhead?

Mr. Chapman: I really must object to this question.

The Coroner: In this case I shall uphold your objection.

Mr. Myers (to witness): Were you at a party in which a number of men appeared dressed in women's clothes?—I don't remember it.

Were you at a party which was broken up by people who had worn the men masquerading in women's clothes?—No.

What was it that attracted Miss Billie Carleton to you the most?—My beauty, I suppose.

Mr. Myers (indignantly): I ask you to remember that you are a professional dancer, and that you have professed sorrow at this lady's death, and an answer such as you have given is quite irrelevant. Now I must ask you again. What was it that attracted Miss Carleton to you the most?—I don't know how to answer that.

Mr. Chatterton: I must object to that question. The Coroner: Can't you see what he is driving at? Was it cocaine that attracted Miss Billie Carleton to you?

Witness: Of course not.

Mr. Myers: Did not your wife object to your friendship for Billie Carleton?—Yes.

## DESIGNED HER DRESSES.

### Chorus Girl Whom Witness Thought Would "Show to Advantage."

Did you mention Mr. Kimfull's name to the police?—I can't remember.

So was the first time you mentioned it after Belcher gave evidence?—I don't remember.

Mr. Preston (for Mrs. Adamoff): Do you remember at the first hearing Mrs. Adamoff's name being introduced and a serious implication being made against her?

Or do you remember at the second hearing the same witness retracted that statement?—Yes.

You had a conversation with McGinty on the point; what did you tell her?—I said I had never heard the name of Adamoff in my life.

You have not been introduced to the lady, you did not know her, she has not been present at any of your dope parties, and you have never met her?—No.

Witness (referring to the Cronshaw incident): Were you in any way the subject matter of a charge of blackmail?—Not at all.

Have you ever been the subject matter of a charge of blackmail?—Never in my life.

Or have you been connected with any offence at all?—Never in my life.

Is there any truth in the suggestion that you were deported from America?—Never in my life.

That you were making money out of the deceased?—Absolutely none.

Continuing, witness said that when he came from America he went to Paris, and was engaged as a dress designer on Tolmers. When war broke out he came back to England, where he took up a similar engagement, and during that time deceased was brought to him as a customer.

## Story of U. S. Officer's Marriage Proposal.

### ALLEGED THREAT TALK.

At that time the deceased was a chorus girl, but later she played an important part at the Empire. He considered she would show to advantage, and he personally took her to the suburban ball at the Empire.

The first time he noticed she was under the influence either of alcohol or drug was one night at the Empire.

He told Dr. Stuart about it immediately and also spoke to the deceased of it. He had a conversation with Miss Carleton's maid, who told him that she smoked one cigarette.

He first met Mr. Kimfull in Paris, and ran across him again in London by accident. Kimfull invited him to dinner, which he accepted. Later on when he was dining with the deceased, she expressed her intention of taking a journey, and he went with her to Kimfull's flat.

She asked Kimfull for cocaine, and he laughed at her. Neither of them got any cocaine, but witness got a brandy and soda.

What time the deceased came to stay at witness's flat it was because she was worried about an American officer who had threatened to kill her.

Witness was not present when the threat was made, but he was present when the alteration took place between deceased and the American officer.

On another occasion the officer tried to break open the door of witness's flat.

Mr. Chatterton: Was it a fact that he had proposed to Miss Carleton and that she would not accept him?—Yes, that was the reason.

De Veulle added that the officer was sent back to America by the military authorities. It was on account of the distress occasioned by the officer's attentions that Miss Carleton asked to be allowed to stay at witness's flat.

Witness remembered Belcher calling late one evening and Miss Carleton saying that she wanted to go to Chinatown and asking witness to go with her. He refused. He had never in his life been to Chinatown.

Mr. Chatterton: Did Mr. Belcher go?—He did.

What time did he return?—Very late. I should think it was about four or five, or perhaps five or six.

How did it affect deceased?—She was very, very ill, and my wife had to look after her.

Was that the last time you saw her?—Yes. She was with us the next day, all the next day.

## THE "SMOKING" PARTY.

### Miss Carleton "Bought All the Stuff" and Asked People to Come.

Now come to what has been called the de Veulle party at 16, Dover-street. Did you or your wife have anything to do with arranging that party?—Nothing whatever.

What was it given by?

The Coroner: It was given by Belcher and Miss Carleton. They shared the expenses.

Mr. Chatterton: As a matter of fact, had you invited some people to dinner?—Yes, two people.

And it was turned into an opium smoking party afterwards?—Yes.

The Coroner: You could have turned them all out if you had wanted to.

How did you first know that the smoking party was to take place?—Miss Carleton brought with the things for tea and said she had brought all the stuff and had asked people to come.

Did she ask you to break the news to your wife?—Yes, and my wife was very angry.

Go round my wife, as she said "Very well."

Did you or your wife take any part in the party?—No, we went to bed.

The Coroner: That has already been proved.

Mr. Chatterton: Was there anything indecent at all except the practice itself to which every one objects?—Certainly not.

The Coroner: If he had retired to bed he hardly knows. How about the nightdress?

Mr. Chatterton: Was deceased dressed at that party in a nightdress?—Yes, she was in the one which she died in the Savoy?—Exactly as at the dinner party she gave at the Savoy.

## STAYED OUT UNTIL 4 A.M.

Witness on a Visit to Belcher's with Miss Carleton.

Speaking of the Saturday before the Victory Ball, witness said deceased asked him to procure some cocaine for her. He said, "Yes, as usual, I will try," but he had similar requests made by her before.

Witness said that he emptied the remnants of Monday's cocaine into a piece of paper and then put in the next consumption.

He had not consumed all the cocaine of Monday, but his wife got hold of it, and as she thought he had had too much she full again.

know why on earth he had the box full again. She threw the remnants away.

Was it Belcher who suggested you should make these purchases?—I showed him some good from Chinatown, and he said it was not good and that he had some better.

Why did you say Miss Carleton to call on Wednesday the 27th?—Because I had a discussion with my wife and I wanted it arranged before we went to the Victory Ball.

(Continued on page 13.)



# Daily Mirror

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1919.

## WHAT WE ALL EXPECTED.

PROPHECIES about the war all turned out false, we know.

Prophecies about the peace seem so far to be fulfilling expectation.

For you remember that, if there was one thing more than another that all our wise-  
acres well knew we should get after the war, it was "labour trouble of all kinds."

"Strikes, disturbances, discontent," said one. "Prolonged industrial confusion," said another.

"Continually higher demands," said a third. "Bolshevism," said a fourth. And they seemed as proud and as pleased as when they said of the war:

"It will last another ten years at least."

And now they are all more pleased, because now they are saying "We told you so!" about strikes.

Most irritating, exasperating!—to open a paper and to read about "the idle pits in Yorkshire"—just as we thought we were beginning to get over the coal crisis—and to go on to an adjacent column of announced or actual quarrels, with the dissatisfaction of knowing that the unpleasant expected has come true.

The only assuaging, the only gentle and civilised voice, raised over the clamour of quarrel, is that of Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, as usual; and he goes about the land, as Minister of Education, preaching the one true social gospel—better minds for better times; more culture, a wider mental horizon, a wiser attitude of mind.

It is true: without the qualities given by education all doctrines economic or social or theological or æsthetic become, in the mind of him who holds them, mere fanaticism, fixed ideas, immovable dislikes: intellectual Bolshevism without poetic charm.

It is the wider interests that turn away the mind from grievances and problems that never have been solved. By so diverting the mind they miraculously diminish the grievance.

But quite other is the view of the leader and thinker in every class, employing or employed.

Their notion always is to contemplate a grievance till it becomes a mania; and meanwhile to design some fanatical remedy reposing upon hatred of some other class.

Education the cure, the balm!—Yes, Mr. Fisher is right.

But isn't he very impractical? Alas, the men who are inevitably going to manage the next decade are not educated (in his sense of the term) at all! They have already their fixed ideas.

First, get what you can for your class and never mind the community.

Next, the State will manage it for you.

Third, if the State won't, then it must go, or we must control it.

Further, various additions and colourings of crankiness according to the man—"isms" innumerable—plastered over the original mood, which is indignation.

These ideas will be tested because, obviously, they are in the heads of the present "thinkers" everywhere; and what is in the head will come out of it, in social experiment or conflict.

That is why Mr. Fisher, toiling along and trying to catch them all up, after they've gone, reminds us of the pilot arriving on the docks just in time to see the big machine-made liner vanishing on the seas where many icebergs lie scattered.

W. M.

## A THOUGHT FOR TO-DAY.

Some if they have gone on well, and possibly run for a while, yet if they fall, then they are ready in a desperate malcontent to lie still, and think all is lost; and in this peevish fretting and their falls some men even please themselves and take it for repentance, whereas indeed it is not that, but rather pride and humour. Repentance is a more submissive, humble thing.—Leighon.

## TIME-EATERS: FAMILIAR BUSINESS BORES.

### IS AN OFFICE REALLY THE BEST PLACE FOR HARD WORK?

By VAUGHAN DRYDEN.

WHEN one first enters upon a business career one is impressed by the wisdom of the ancients who tell one:—

"Stick to your office, my boy; and your office will stick to you. Be not always popping round the corner, for it is written that there comes a time when he who pops round the corner returns no more. Shun the prettily-marked but time-wasting dominoes, lest he who pays the hire shall say unto you, 'Domino'—meaning, 'This is where you finish.' Suffer the street bookie to laughish unheeded upon his past, for who are you that you should keep an illiterate person like that in fat cigars and school fees for his children?"

All this is very good and considered wisdom; but there is a side to it which the wise men never contemplated.

By sticking to the office one naturally acquires much merit and universal respect, also a private office with a carpet on the floor and

you. Luckily, he cannot see how the microbes of bad temper and impatience are poisoning your young blood.

"Busy, as usual," he observes, ruthlessly. "Doing all the business, I suppose?" Still, it never occurs to him to let you get on with it.

How often you wish that, instead of wasting your time, he were dissipating Eternity!

Hints of the broadest kind rebound harmlessly from this person's understanding. Not till he has assassinated the requisite number of minutes will he budge.

### NO HINTS TAKEN!

One can, perhaps, be more hard-hearted with the class of man who, unlike the example just cited, wants both your time and your money.

Cunning men have invented various ways of combating this nuisance.

A system of electric bell-pushes concealed on the desk is recommended by some. A pressure of the hidden button and a clerk appears to say that you are wanted on some urgent business. This is the time-eater repelled by mechanical means.

I hear of a very busy man in the City who

## WALKING TO AND FROM BUSINESS.



They always tell us it is so good for us to "walk" when we can't get vehicles. Picture of a man who walked to work.—(By W. K. Haselden.)

a charming person in a crepe de chine blouse to spell all the names wrong in the letters she pounds out of the patient typewriter.

It is when you get to the private-office stage that the trouble begins. It is then that you become the prey of the time-eater. It is then that you begin ruefully to ask: "Can one really work in an office at all?"

Time-eaters are those who have so much time of their own on their hands that they cannot rest till they have taken up some of yours. Time is money. But people who would not dream of touching your money do not seem to have the least scruple in helping themselves to your time.

There is, for instance, the genial acquaintance who drops in because—if you are to believe him—he cannot endure a desolate existence any longer without a sight of you.

This sort has a wandering eye and a mind to match.

You are perfectly certain that he is just killing time: unfortunately he is killing yours as well as his own. "You're looking jolly fit, old thing," he affectionately assures

had a device for refusing time-eaters which was perfectly diabolical in its subtlety.

The bore was always given a certain chair. Sooner or later, when he came to the close of his story, he would hitch this chair a little nearer to the desk of the busy man.

At last, he would attempt to thus hitch it. This is where the subtlety comes in. That chair was clamped to the floor. It was unhitchable. The effect was gratifying beyond measure. Checked in mid-stride, so to speak, the time-eater would falter in his story, lose the thread of it, and so an ignominious end.

The innards of the time-eater on one's business hours have given work to certain deservng printers and publishers. Hence we have the vogue of those interesting mural monitions, such as "This is my busy day," and the like.

Unfortunately, the time-eater is firmly persuaded that these injunctions concern him not at all. They are designed to meet the eye of the other fellows, he thinks.

And he calmly goes on wasting your time.

There is nothing like leather—except the outer skin of the time-eater.

## AFTER-WAR MARRIAGE.

### OUR READERS' VIEWS ON VARIOUS PROBLEMS OF THE MOMENT.

#### A HARD CASE.

WITH reference to the alteration of the divorce laws, I think the people who are not happily married should have the say, and not the clergy.

I did not refuse to live with my wife ten years ago for the fun of the thing, but because I had spent eight years of wretchedness with a drunkard.

M. C. C.

#### "TOO EASY DIVORCE."

THE article by Mrs. Belloc Lowndes may appear very well to those married women who are afraid of losing home and means of subsistence.

Imagine, on the other side, a young man starting out in life full of ambitions to take his place in the world and share its responsibilities. He marries, hoping to have a happy home, children and sympathy, which is the making of a true life.

However, he finds after a while that the love and sympathy he looked for are not forthcoming—nor the children.

Who can argue that a union like this is sacred, when every shred of true union as nature or the Scripture would call for is absent? A. H. B.

#### OUR PEOPLE'S TEETH.

"AN ARMY MEDICAL OFFICER'S" article with regard to dentistry is excellent.

For nine months last year I was a clerk in the Q.M.A.A.C. dealing with recruit's documents, and something like 90 per cent. of the medical history sheets that passed through my hands bore the regrettable statement, "Defective teeth. Needs dental treatment."

Some of these referred to quite young men.

The American Army has dental history sheets in addition to the usual medical history sheets; which bears out "Army Medical Officer's" remarks as to the superiority of the United States in the care of the teeth.

An R.A.M.C. captain of my acquaintance told me that, unless they were watched, the men under his care invariably used their tooth brushes to clean their brass buttons!

EX-FOREWOMAN.

#### ARE SCHOOLBOYS CARELESS?

"PUBLIC SCHOOLBOY" seems to have had a very different experience from mine, or else he is wandering from the strict paths of truth.

Of course boys lose things. They are proud of losing things and being careless; it is a way of showing their independence. The more you waste money the more people think of you, is their philosophy.

As for losing other people's things, well, everything is public property at school, and you can generally guess that if you lose a chap's Greek grammar to-day he had some hand in the destruction of your "Algebra" last term.

ALSO A PUBLIC SCHOOL BOY.

#### MUSIC WITHOUT TALENT?

THE author of "Music and the Talented, etc.," really does take life too seriously. Of course, I see her point, but some of her remarks are just a little "far-fetched."

There are not many young people who "strum" the same tune for six years; that rather reminds me of the low comedian's patter.

I am one of the many who were not "born with the musical bump," but, having mastered a certain amount of technique, I can amuse myself, and have done during the last years in France been called upon to amuse others.

I am not talented, but if in the interpreting of the compositions of the talented I can give pleasure—what matters?

Because I learned to "play" when young I can't say that my cricket and swimming, etc., were so very deplorable. Neither have I noticed that the girl who can "play" produces an apple tart any the less indigestible than her sister who doesn't know a note on the keyboard!

K. S. L.

#### SHORTER LETTERS.

Major Leigh is certainly comprehensive in his demands for the soldier's due. "Squads must disappear." What, at the wave of a magician's wand! "Employment that is congenial." How few find it! Frankly, his suggestions are generous, but vague.—RATFAYER.

Your contributor is far too kind to the lazy man in the office. It is he who weighs down all the others. It is his lethargy that makes their hard work. One "dud" in a big business means more work, too much work, for the others. In my business I keep out "duds" for the sake of the working men.—EMPLOYER.

Once a flirt always a flirt. You never cure the coquetish disposition. It does it matter! Aren't flirts rather good fun?—G. R.

To my sight there is neither rhythm nor reason in modern dancing. All these "toes" and "steps" are just so much imitation of animal awkwardness. Our ancestors would blush to behold them.—FIFTY YEARS OLD.

#### LOVE'S WATCH.

They made the chamber sweet with flowers and leaves

And the bed sweet with flowers on which I lay; While my soul, love-bound, loiter'd on its way. I did not hear the birds about the eaves;

Nor hear the reapers talk among the sheaves: Only my soul kept pace with the day's day. My thirsty soul kept watch for one away: Perhaps he loves, I thought, remembers, grieves.

At length there came the step upon the stair, Upon the lock the old familiar hand: Then first my spirit seem'd to scent the air

Of Paradise; then first the tardy sand Of time ran golden; and I felt my hair Put on a glory, and my soul—

—CHRISTINA ROSSETTI.



## METZ ONCE MORE UNDER THE TRICOLOUR OF FRANCE.



French troops in Metz pass the statue of a "poilu" which has been erected on the site of a memorial to the German Emperor William I., whose victory of 1870 has been so dramatically reversed.

## WITH SOUTH BERKS HOUNDS.



Arrival of the hounds at the meet.



A small visitor makes friends with one of the hounds.

The South Berks Foxhounds meet at Earley. It was good hunting weather, and excellent sport was enjoyed.



**LONDON "BOBBIES" DUTY.**—London Metropolitan Police on duty at the gate of the naval dockyard at Rosyth. The question whether they shall be continued in authority there is now under discussion.



**O.B.E.**—Mrs. M. M. Fowler, awarded O.B.E. for services as commandant of Weddington Hall V.A.D. Hospital, Nuneaton.



**O.B.E.**—Mr. D. S. Marjoribanks, who has been appointed Commander of the Order of the British Empire for war services.



**"PALS" DECORATED.**—Major Gillam, D.S.O., commanding Border Regiment at Carlisle, decorating Sergeant Burney with the M.M. Corporal Corkish, who received the D.C.M., stands next.



## NEWSPAPER OFFICES AS BATTLEFIELDS.

### HOW BERLIN JOURNALISTS WORK TO-DAY.

By ARTHUR WILLIS.

"GREAT battle for German newspaper office—many killed," "Office of *Vorwärts* razed to the ground," such are the headlines we read nearly every day in our papers.

Signs of the times, and proof of the power of the Press to-day! The modern point of attack in periods of strife is no longer the Palace or Bastille—it is the newspaper office.

Fighting during the revolution in Berlin has mainly centred at the offices of the chief daily papers—and the Socialist organs have come in for the worst of it.

The journalist in Berlin to-day leads anything but a quiet life—in fact, his place of business has become a sort of "No Man's Land."

Imagine his feelings when he turns the corner of the street and finds his office besieged by a "Spartacus" mob—and, if the building is still standing, creeps in, to work to the accompaniment of the crack of machine guns! His only time of repose is during the periods when his paper is suppressed altogether by one of the several parties which happens to be uppermost.

#### CONTROLLED EDITORS.

For some time before the outbreak reached its most violent stage the journalist's life had been a trying one in Berlin.

For years he sat at his desk dishing up the sort of lies which the Wolff Bureau and German Headquarters provided for the delectation of the German public. This was comparatively easy work.

The German writer was allowed but little play of the imagination under the old regime—he wrote what he was told.

A well-known German editor once said that, while the French censorship was strict about facts, the German put its veto chiefly on the consideration of facts—on the expression of opinion on war events; in fact, the exact attitude to be adopted by the journalist was dictated to him by the Government.

He could sit at his case and be told what to say by an editor whose orders came from the Wilhelmstrasse.

But now all has changed—and freedom has brought with it nothing but care to the Fleet-streets of Berlin.

Worst of all is the uncertainty.

One day the staff of the Berlin *Volkszeitung* (a paper formerly under the control of Krupp's) with more than the usual Wilhelmstrasse influence behind it—militarist and reactionary—found itself enrolled under the banner of "Spartacus" and condemned to appear as *Die Rote Fahne* (the Red Banner)! Pity the poor editor, who left his office in charge of a solid director with a heavy jaw like Hindenburg, and arrived next morning to find Rosa Luxemburg, the revolutionary "apache," glowering at him across his desk!

And what has become of the other staunch supporters of Pan-Germanism, the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*—semi-official organ of the former Government, the mouth-piece of the All-Highest—and the *Vossische Zeitung* (famously known as "Aunt Voss" in Berlin), the bulwark of "high finance" and "Jingoism"?

#### PAPER OFFICES AS BATTLEFIELDS.

The *Norddeutsche* narrowly escaped becoming the *Internationale*, with "Long live the Republic!" as its motto, but has since reappeared in a much changed form, while "Aunt Voss" has to wear a muzzle—she can speak, but must make no comments on the revolution. Facts, but no opinions.

Almost alone, the *Kreuzzeitung*, the great journal of Prussian Junkerdom and always aggressively militarist, still remains to bewail the glories of the old regime.

A journalist who likes a quiet life would not choose to be on the staff of *Vorwärts*, the great Socialist daily, at any time. The paper was suppressed for being too outspoken in 1916, and came to life again shortly afterwards—on conditions imposed by the Government.

But the staff of this paper can hardly have foreseen that when the wind of revolution broke out their office should have become the centre of the hottest fighting in the capital!

The struggle as to whether Socialism of the more dignified sort or Bolshevism is to triumph has turned the offices of such papers as *Vorwärts* into battlefields.

Truly the Berlin journalist of to-day, weary of Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg and machine guns, must be longing to migrate to Cologne, where, by permission of the British authorities,

his paper can be brought out in comfort! The journalist's life has always been full of interest and excitement. Strikes, fires, shipwrecks and weddings have kept away monotony. But in view of what has happened in Berlin, the pen, after all, mightier than the sword?

A. W.

## DO WE TALK TOO MUCH ABOUT PRICES?

### THE APOLOGETIC HOSTESS AND HER GRUMBLINGS.

By A. N. BENNET.

JIMMY arrived at the flat occupied by

Mr. and Mrs. Williams a little before dinner time. The light on the landing was dim, because that was supplied with patriotic candle by the landlord. But the light in the hall, disclosed when the front door was opened, proved to be dimmer, because that was a matter under the control of Mrs. Williams.

Confused by the two varieties of dimness, Jimmy caught the toe of his shoe in the door mat, partly recovered himself, sprang a couple of yards into the hall and settled himself with a mighty clatter among some very beautiful, but very noisy specimens of brass.

"Confound it," muttered Jimmy, getting on to his feet and blinking at the half-light.

"Whatever that?" came the voice of Mrs. Williams as she approached.

"I really must apologise, Mrs. Williams. How I've done? I had the misfortune to trip over the mat. I trust I haven't done any damage."

"Oh, dear, I'm so sorry, Mr. Playfair! I do hope you haven't hurt yourself? It's this bad light."

"Oh, not at all. I—"

"It's the bad light. But what am I to do? The price of everything is so terrible these days. We really need four globes in this hall, but the expense—"

"Oh, I am sure the light is excellent," said Jimmy politely, handing his hat and coat to the servant. "In fact, I hate bright lights!"

"Thought I heard something fall!" said Mr. Williams, emerging from the blackness of a dark corner and being visible only by virtue of

his shirt front and collar. "Hallo, Jimmy; how are you?"

They were soon seated at dinner.

"I hope you'll like the hors d'œuvre," said Mrs. Williams. "I'm afraid there's only one egg between us. They're such a price—fivepence halfpenny each! Isn't it awful?"

"I never take eggs!" murmured Jimmy. "I hate them."

He swallowed the lie with a piece of salted herring and nearly choked.

While the soup was being served Mrs. Williams complained bitterly of the profiteering carried on by an itinerant vendor of bootlaces, who was blind in one eye and was known to have charged her servant twopenny for pair of bootlaces that could have been bought anywhere, before the war, for a penny.

Jimmy suggested that it was better to deal with well-known firms who had a name to lose.

"Fish," said Mrs. Williams, "is impossible. I've managed a little cod—a small cutlet eightpence."

Through the meat and the sweets the sole subject of conversation was the prices of things. The savoury consisted of a very delicate sausage roll of polite and diminutive proportions.

Jimmy took one bite at his without reaching the sausage, and then at the second he passed it.

The prices of theatre seats, railway fares, cabbages, collars, rabbits, laundry, soap, soda, starch, blue and candles were all descended upon by Mrs. Williams.

The candles gave Jimmy his chance.

"By Jove! Talking of candles," he exclaimed with more life than he had exhibited since he sat among the brass, "that reminds me. The electric light had gone wrong, and I left a candle alight, stuck on a box of matches, in my room. The place will be on fire. I must rush back at once. Please excuse me."

"Oh, dear!" exclaimed Mrs. Williams, "and matches the price they are, too!"

In a few seconds Jimmy was out in the street.

"By Jove! Well out of that," he muttered. And he wandered towards his club.

## THE EMPIRE'S WOOL FOR THE HOME.

### FACTS AND FIGURES FOR THE ANXIOUS HOUSEWIFE.

By AN AUSTRALIAN.

WHEN the shopper seeks "another pound" to feed her busy knitting, needles, or underwear for her man, tweed for a winter skirt, or "combs" for herself and the bairns, she almost weeps over the soaring prices and a quality of wool (especially in flannels) which is undeniably inferior.

A serge of fair quality is to-day a pound a yard!

Well, *c'est la guerre*, as the French say, with the struggle of resignation.

And war, assuredly, has hit the housekeeper in many ways.

Think of half a bale of fine Sea Island cotton gushing out in smoke every time a 12in. gun was fired! Think of a single order for 50,000 yards of first-class linen—not for frocks, but for aeroplane fabric!

Our economic world will take some time to recover from this prodigal waste of good material.

But all demands pale before the revolution in the wool trade, brought about by universal war.

#### GIGANTIC ALLIED ORDERS.

In our Army and Navy alone we had millions of men to cloth. Tunics, trousers, greatcoats, blankets, vests and pants, socks, mufflers, gloves, helmets. Khaki was ordered in tens of millions of yards. And as Roubaix and Lille, Verviers and Lodz were in enemy hands, all our Allies looked to industrial Britain for clothing, and that on the fabulous scale of trench usage, where a brand-new uniform of the best material might last a week or two, and then fall derelict in that awful slime at the mercy of rats and lice!

Belgium, France, Italy, Serbia, Rumania, Montenegro and Russia, all placed huge orders with us for woollens—grand stuff, with a breaking strain of 430lb. on a strip only 6½in. wide. Three hundred thousand yards, and half a million blankets was an ordinary order for a mill to receive. Two million more yards of cloth for the Russian Army were expected of this West Riding.

I ceased counting when I got to 24,000,000 yards ordered by the Allied Governments—to say nothing of our own needs by sea and land and air.

Night and day, seven days a week, factories roared and hummed their song in woollens of all sorts, from jerseys to dress-jackets, of "Hussar" cloth was woven that would go four and a half times around our war-wasted earth—11,000 miles of it was flaunted in the House of Commons when the Army Estimates were introduced.

Is it any wonder that civilian woollens grew scarce and dear, and poor in quality besides? America, produced 288,490,000 yards of "grease-weight" wool; and she also had a huge Army and Navy to clothe.

Those Russian hordes who dropped out of the war so tragically were a terrible drain upon us in a woollen way. One town got an order for 320,000 pieces of fine cloth, each piece of sixty yards, or over 19,000,000 yards in all. No wonder the scold's clip of the war—which is mainly in British hands—was commandeered by our Government.

#### THREE COUNTRIES FULL.

South Africa, New Zealand, and above all Australia, were soon bombarded with the nursery question: "Have you any wool?" And some idea of the vastness of this trade may be gained when I say that we Australians have 80,000,000 "black (and white) sheep"; and two of our clips were sold to the Imperial authorities for the towering sum of £100,000,000.

Here, indeed, is a hint of the "economic weapon," of which we hear so much in the League of Nations-discussions.

Germany used to import immense quantities of wool, mainly from British sources. Her textile and clothing industries alone employed over 2,000,000 persons; and this trade represents much of the national wealth in peacetime.

So when knitting wool is hard to obtain, when flannels and tweeds, dress material, stockings and underwear are all very costly and poor when compared with the qualities of yesterday, just remember how the whole wool trade of the world was harnessed to keep our defenders warm in all the three elements of war, and gave us at last the victory which is indeed "to make the world safe for democracy."

I was shown one Italian contract for a million blankets and 400,000 overcoats for the lads who fought in the High Alps, in inconceivably low temperatures, where even in midsummer eternal ice and snow reign in dazzling splendor.

Will woollens "come back"? I hear the housewife asking. Yes, but not at the old prices, I fear, for many a day.

F. L. N.



ONE OF BERLIN'S MANY DEMONSTRATIONS. — A demonstration before Reichstag building. The placard reads, "Down with the blood-dictator of the Spartacists!"

## AEROPLANE PARTS: THE SALE OF "FABRIC."

### WHY WE USE STUFF FOR "DRESS GOODS."

By TECHNICAL CAPTAIN, R.A.F.

IN an announcement made by the Ministry of Munitions recently it was stated that among aeroplane spare parts for sale was a large quantity of linen suitable for "shirts, pillow linens, dress goods, linings, and linen cambric suitable for handkerchiefs."

This was not a joke.

It was merely an intelligible and intelligent way of announcing to the uninitiated that some thousands of yards of what the aeroplane maker and the airman know as "fabric" was for sale. "Fabric" is the material used for covering the wings of aeroplanes. It is nothing more nor less, in the vast majority of cases, than the very strongest linen.

The Germans have envied us our stout linen fabric. They have tried—and so have we for that matter—all kinds of substitutes for it. They used a cotton mixture very largely and they suffered for it.

English ash has proved itself a true wood to this country during the war. For certain parts of an aeroplane no substitute could approach it. Those parts which take the whole weight of an

aeroplane engine, for instance, are made of ash. Foreign ash has been tried, but seldom with success; other woods have proved like failures; only the good, clean, straight-grained, slow-growing English ash ever satisfactorily stood up to the enormous strain imposed upon the construction of an aeroplane in flight.

Silver spruce is another wood almost essential to aeroplane construction. Silver spruce is light and will take a comparatively enormous stress. With ash and spruce the whole main framework of an aeroplane is made.

Propellers are made of mahogany or walnut wood in layers, pegged and glued together, then shaped with most scrupulous care, for upon the perfection of its propeller an aeroplane depends not only for its maximum speed, but largely for its steadiness in the air.

The knowledge of the reliability of his machine has contributed much to the confidence of our pilots. Machines have returned after fighting shot almost to pieces—yet they have returned.

The Germans, on the other hand, have, during the latter part of the war, been forced more and more into the use of substitute and shoddy materials for their aeroplanes. Their pilots could not rely upon their machines in great emergencies, and we know that the moral of the German flying service suffered considerably in consequence.

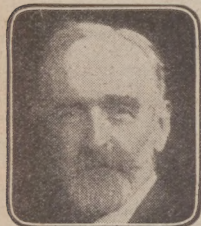


IN THE—

UNIQUE PHOTOGRAPHS OF HUN SUBMARINE HUNTING



Miss D. Blacklock, stepdaughter of Gen. Sir H. Horne, who has been doing good service with canteens in France.



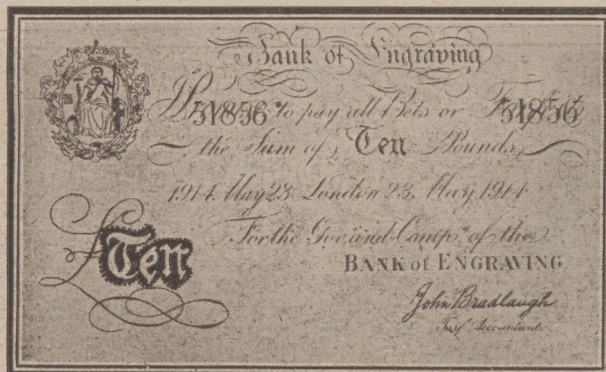
Sir Arthur Newholme, F.C.B., who will soon retire from his position as medical officer of the L.G.B.



An airman's eye-view of a submarine hunt in the North Sea. The airship sighted the submarine and called the surface craft to the spot. The oil patches, which show that the U-boat has been duly strafed, can be seen in the photograph.



**SAILOR AND HIS BRIDE.**—Lieutenant-Commander Graham Wragge, R.N., married to Miss Jeanie Topham at St. Mary Abbot's Church, Kensington, London.



**LOOK OUT FOR THEM!**—One of the large number of Bank of Engraving notes which have lately been circulated by ingenious rogues. Those who handle bank-notes should keep a keen look out for them. Many people have been victimised, for it is easy to pass one of these frauds among a batch of genuine notes.



**TO RETIRE.**—Sir Hugh Clifford, R.C.M.G., who is shortly to retire from his post as Governor of the Gold Coast.



**BELGIAN HONOUR.**—Miss Conyns-Lewis, unit administrator, G.M.A.A.C., who has received Medaille de la Reine Elisabeth.



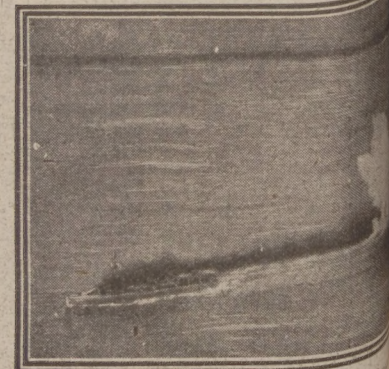
Lady Milson Rees judging costumes at the "Princes" American Ball.



The Union Jack and Old Glory at the dance.

**VICTORY DANCE AT "PRINCES."**—At the American Prize dance and gala held at Princes Restaurant, Piccadilly, London. Many beautiful and original costumes were worn.

Dropping from a BAY  
parachute descends



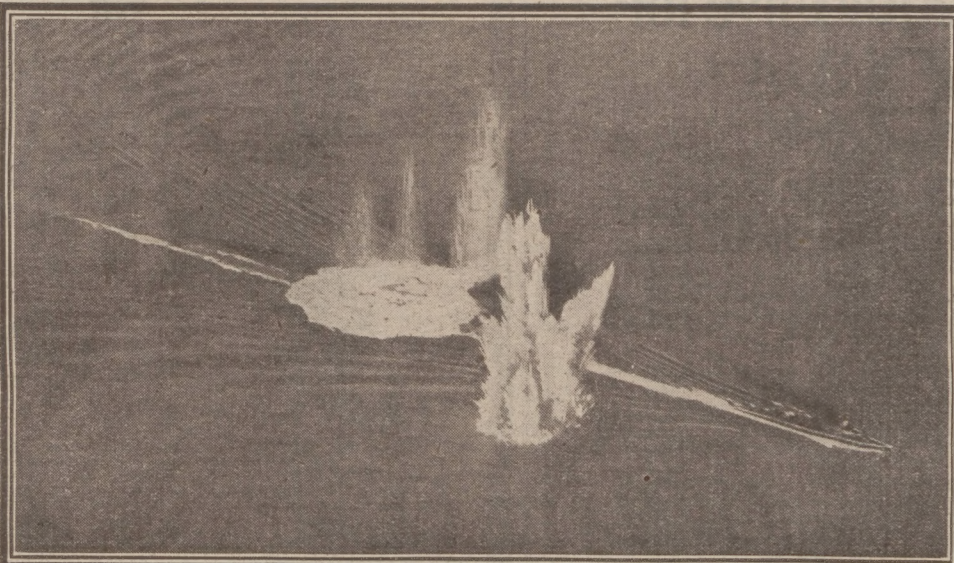
A British destroyer engaged in hunting a Hun submarine. Photographed from an aeroplane.

The grim business of U-boat hunting was brought to the fore by the combined use of aeroplanes, destroyers and patrol-boats.



# BRITISH NAVAL AND AERIAL CHASERS IN THE NORTH SEA.

—NEWS.



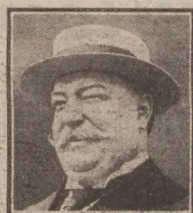
A submarine chaser drops a couple of depth charges as she passes at full speed over the spot where an enemy submarine has just taken refuge below the surface. The outlook is bad for the Hun.



Miss E. A. Conriss, of the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry, who has been awarded the Military Medal.



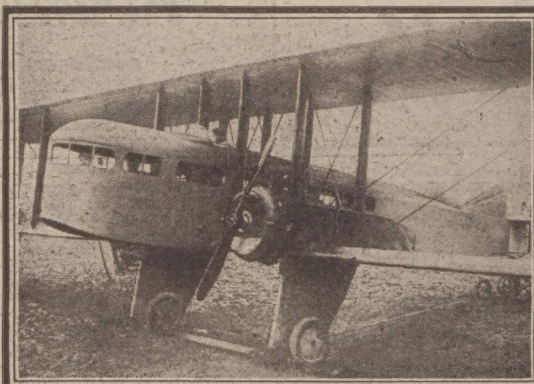
Colonel Finch-Noyes, D.S.O., D.F.C., has written a musical comedy which may shortly be produced.



**U.S. CHIEF.**—President Taft, who will fill President Wilson's place at Peace Conference table when latter returns to U.S.A.

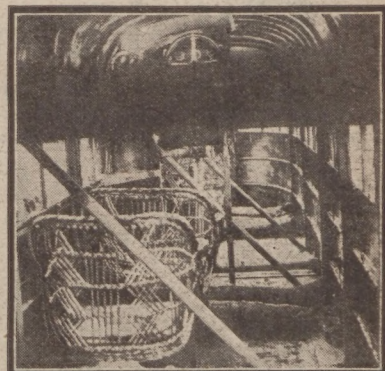


**TO BE MARRIED.**—Miss Violet Stillingfleet White, who is engaged to be married to Captain A. A. Speak of the London Scottish.



Note the closed cabin for passengers, with windows for sightseeing.

**LONDON-PARIS AIR SERVICE.**—The new Farman aeroplane, which will be used for passenger service between Paris and London.



The interior of cabin in which passengers will be enabled to make their flight in perfect comfort.

An exciting experiment in military always to be ready.



A depth charge as she circles over the spot where it has been working in concert with the vessel. Efficiency during the latter months of wartime. Airships, pirate's life a misery to him.—(Daily Mirror exclusive.)



**M.C. MARRIED.**—Major Geoffrey Rewson, M.C., married to Miss Ella Cane, at St. Peter's Church, Cranley-gardens, London. Bride and bridegroom after the ceremony.



**IN DISTRACTED BERLIN.**—"Red" revolutionists burning political literature of which they disapprove; after a successful raid upon newspaper offices in Berlin.



**SUBSCRIPTION:**

Six Months post free to Canada	16s. 6d.
	30s. 0d.



# TO-DAY'S GOSSIP

News and Views About Men, Women, and Affairs in General

## Living with Father.

Although Princess Patricia is, I hear, on the look out for a house, for a while after her marriage she and her husband will make their home at Clarence House, wherein a suite is being got ready. The Duke is so attached to his daughter he cannot part with her all at once.

## Crowns Resigned?

I am assured that little Queen Augusta, the wife of King Manuel, is not at all keen on resuming the Crown of Portugal. She delights in the simple life of her home at Tricheckham. I met her not long ago carrying a great parcel over the bridge.

## "God Bless You, Mother."

When Prince John was out of London, as he frequently was, the doctors considering the country air more suitable for his health, he telephoned a "Good morning" to the Queen regularly each day, and he always wound up with "God bless you, mother."

## Going to Eton.

Prince Nicholas of Rumania, a grandson of the late Duke of Edinburgh, is, I understand, shortly going to school at Eton. His elder brother renounced his rights to the throne.

## Women's League of Nations.

Women are keen to model their millinery on the fashions of the Allies. The Waifs, for instance, follow in colour and shape the smart kept of the Italian officer for their headgear. Yesterday, in Bond-street, I saw



The Hon. Mrs. Wellesley Somerset, Lord Raglan's daughter-in-law, is busy V.A.D. worker.



Miss Sybil Ashmore, sister of General Ashmore, exhibits at the Grosvenor Gallery and elsewhere.

several women wearing the diamond-fashioned cap of the Polish Legion—red band and all.

## Health Ministry.

Whenever the Ministry of Health is set up I expect to see Major Waldorf Astor, M.P., there. He is very keen on it. But in the meantime I fancy he may be induced to remain where he is.

## Adventurous Voyage.

When Sir Eustace Fienness set out to take over his post as Governor of the Seychelles the Germans were just feeling the full force of Foch's and Haig's hammer-strokes. The new Governor arrives when hostilities have been suspended. The voyage, I believe, was not without exciting incidents.

## Governor's Wife.

Lady Fienness, who accompanies her distinguished husband, is a South African lady, and was a Mrs. Fletcher at the time of her marriage in 1894. Sir Eustace, although well over military age, served in France, in Belgium, and in the Dardanelles during the war.

## Expensive Coupons.

Meat coupons are precious. Wherefore admire the self-sacrifice of a bidder at a recent auction sale in the West End who, after business, offered a meat coupon for sale for charity's sweet sake. The treasured bit of paper realised forty guineas before the bidding was done.

## Straphangers and Hatpins.

The aggressive hatpin still has terrors in the Tube for straphangers. I saw an American woman rise from her seat the other evening and warn an officer that if he did not look out he would have an eye gouged out by one. He replied, "Thank you; I guess I'm watching it."

## The New P.R.A.

My readers, at least, will not be surprised at the election of Sir Aston Webb to be President of the Royal Academy. It was in these columns that the art world first read that Sir Aston's election was more than probable.

## Captain Protzman

Captain Protzman's decision to leave the Government I recently ascribed to an intention to lead in the House the Unionists who were opposed to the taxation of land values or compulsory acquisition of land. I have, however, just heard that his giving up office was due to an entirely different cause. I gladly make this correction. The gallant captain is a good man and true, and I am very sorry if the currency which I gave to the above report has in any way caused him annoyance.

## Popular M.P.

The hon. and gallant member is one of the most noted figures in the House, and is very popular. It is a pity that with his undoubted talents he does not now occupy a position in the Government.

## Au Revoir.

The private soldier maintains his traditional good humour even during the troubles of demobilisation. At King's Cross Station last night I heard a pack-laden warrior cheerily call out to his chum, "Well, so long Bill! See you at the next war!"

## Awaiting Demobilisation.

Yesterday I met Mr. Morris Harvey in khaki. The comedian told me that he was on leave, and hoping to be "demobilised" soon. If that event happens within a reasonable time he has an engagement with Mr. Charles B. Cochran to go to.

## An Unread Bookman.

A friend of mine sold a number of books to an astute local second-hand bookseller. At the end of the deal the buyer casually remarked that he had never read a book in his life. Once he did begin one, but when he got through three pages he found a customer for it.

## Room on the Stage.

Pessimists who say that there is no room on the stage for real talent are reminded that at the St. Martin's a veritable room is being built to serve as the scene of "A Certain Livelihood." Lath and canvas will not be out-moded though, as this kind of thing is only suitable for "interiors."

## At the Rubicun Exhibition.

The Rubicun Exhibition at Westminster Central Hall continues to draw the people. I have noted among the interested visitors the Hon. Sir Charles Russell, who, as chairman of the Collections Committee of the British Red Cross Society, started the Christie sales, and in other ways raised thousands of pounds.

## Esprit de Corps.

Cricketers will welcome the proposal by Worestershire that Territorial officers should be qualified to play in their county XIs. This will certainly promote esprit de corps in a side. I hear the suggestion applauded.

## A Double Blow.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Hartley, who has been awarded the D.S.O., was one of Tonbridge's finest athletes. He played four times against Cambridge at Queen's Club, and also represented Oxford at Lord's twice.

## Guardman Honoured.

"Wet hobs" are delighted that Major the Hon. W. R. Bailey has gained a bar to his



Miss McEvoy came from Australia to work for the "diggers" in London.



Miss Nora Howard is playing at the Shattlesbury Theatre in "Yes, Uncle!"

D.S.O. I remember his rowing in the winning four at the last Household Brigade regatta.

## Fed Up.

A hand-man in the Scots Guards writes home from Cologne to say that he is "fed up" literally and metaphorically. There is plenty to eat, but a dearth of amusement.

THE RAMBLER.

## You can STILL BUY War Savings CERTIFICATES

THOUGH the issue of War Bonds came to an end last Saturday, the Government intends to continue the sale of War Savings Certificates, so as to provide a secure and profitable investment for your savings.

You can buy War Savings Certificates through your local War Savings Association, or from any Money Order Post Office, Bank, or Shopkeeper acting as Official Agent. Each Certificate costs £1/6, and increases in value every year until, at the end of five years, it will be worth £1. This is equivalent to 5½ per cent. Compound Interest, free of Income Tax.

If you need the money back, you can get it by giving a few days' notice. But it is much better not to part with your War Savings Certificates before they reach their full value, as the longer you keep them the bigger your profit.

## £1 for 15/6

## COUGHS ARE DANGEROUS.

## USE TAR SYRUP TO SECURE QUICK RELIEF.

Coughs and colds are dangerous because, if neglected, they often frequently lead to more serious complaints, Pneumonia, bronchitis and lung trouble would be almost unknown if coughs and colds were taken in hand in time. To be sure of getting instant relief and to prevent danger of your cough becoming deep seated, you should always keep on hand a supply of bitrate of tar cough syrup, which can easily be made at home for a few pence by dissolving the contents of a 3oz. bottle of bitrate of tar in half a pint of hot water. Stir thoroughly, pour into a bottle, and when cool it is ready for use. One or two teaspoonfuls of this simple, inexpensive home-made cough syrup taken every hour or two will quickly relieve the severest cough or cold, loosen up the phlegm, and clear out the head in the most astonishing manner. Tickling throat coughs are relieved by slowly dissolving in the mouth a lump of sugar on which you have first put 15 to 20 drops of bitrate of tar. Be sure to ask your chemist for the bitrate of tar. This will cost 2s., but it is the best, because it is the only form containing the valuable essential acid found in the pine, wild cherry, and guaiac, and is also very pleasant to the taste.—(Advt.)

## ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Give your baby Dr. Ridge's Patent Coughed Food from its tenderest years, and you will be rewarded by seeing it later grow into a healthy baby and add nothing to the list of ailments. Dr. Ridge's Food is concentrated nourishment which even the weakest stomach can assimilate. It is the perfect food for babies and infants, quickly transforming a fretful, weakly baby into a picture of happiness and health. Try your baby on Dr. Ridge's Patent Coughed Food for one week. You will then realize its great value. Mothers, nurses and thousands of grateful mothers recommend it. Every chemist and grocer sells Dr. Ridge's Food in 4d., 1s. 2d. and 2s. 6d. tins, also in 3d. packets.—(Advt.)

**GREY HAIR**  
8D. BOTTLE  
SHADEINE  
SHEWELTOUNG-GROVE-CHESHIRE



New picture of Lady Patricia, the future Duchess of Cornwall and York.



The Hon. Mrs. Morgan, who has been nursing in a Scottish hospital.

## BOLSHEVISM'S REPLY.

### Princess Patricia's Future Home—More Influences Coming?

A most diplomatic authority said to me yesterday: "I doubt very much whether either Lenin or Trotsky will go to the Sea of Marmora, and it is quite possible that the Bolsheviks will refuse to send any delegates at all to Prinkipo. They are deliberate isolationists. My belief is that neither Lenin nor Trotsky dare leave Russia at this juncture, for if they did their power would collapse."

### What to Expect.

"It is dying now, and Trotsky has just suffered a severe defeat. I fancy the Paris and," added my foreign friend, with a sardonic smile, "it would be characteristic."

### Do They Toil?

It is all very well for Lord Curzon to give the Economic Club such a sensible picture of the labours of a Minister. We all know his half the night. But does he really expect us to believe that other Ministers toil like that?

### Premier's French.

A friend tells me that Mr. Lloyd George spent some time before going to Paris in acquiring a little conversational French. He speaks French fluently; and being bi-lingual and a Celt, he got on very well with the conversational side.

### Our Watch on the Rhine.

There have been important conferences over the Army of Occupation scheme. The River will be under a million strong. I hear that the pay will be good with substantial gratuities. It is quite on the cards that Mr. Churchill and the Commander-in-Chief may go to Paris to lay the scheme before Mr. Lloyd George.

### His Task.

Mr. Bonat Law is not expected to return to Paris until next week. He came over on "pressing business," but found many things awaiting him, for since Mr. Lloyd George has been engaged almost exclusively in departmental and domestic matters.

### New Secretary.

Professor Adams, of Oxford, is leaving the University work. His place is being taken by Mr. Bryan R. Davies, the town clerk of Pelly, whose council has given him twelve-months leave of absence.

### Pressmen Peace Delegates.

Of the six French representatives at the Peace Conference three are newspaper men—M. Clemenceau, M. Pichon and M. Tardieu. It was said yesterday that M. Clemenceau was the greatest journalist France has produced in the last hundred years.

### More Influenza!

I have again heard from medical friends that we are in for a recurrence of influenza in the spring, but they seem unable to give any definite reason for their belief. We really know very little about influenza. What is the Local Government Board doing?

### Bagdad Railway.

It is said that we may look for a completion of the Bagdad Railway during the current year, perhaps by the autumn. There is a longish gap, but the route is easy.

### Not Dead.

There has been a rumour around that General Owen Thomas, M.P., had died. However, I have his assurance that, though he had an attack of "flu" directly after the poll was declared, he is still amongst those present.



By IOLA  
GILFILLAN



# CORONER'S QUESTIONS TO THE JURY IN THE CARLETON DRAMA

**Mrs. de Veulle and Actress' Gold Box.**

## JEALOUSY DENIED.

(Continued from page 4.)

Had there been a discussion of some warmth about what happened the previous Saturday? Yes, I stayed out until four o'clock in the morning.

With whom? Miss Carleton.

With whom? Miss Carleton.

Witness said that the cocaine that McGinty brought to the flat was "grabbed" by Miss Carleton.

Referring to the occasion when the deceased was supplied when he was called into a room, witness said: "We arranged before dinner when the table, late a gold box and take some face powder."

All the afternoon Miss Longfellow was most dramatic. There had been some little friction between the deceased and Miss Longfellow."

## "SNAKE IN THE GRASS."

De Veulle Explains Reference to "Silver, Blue and Mauve Pills."

Mr. Chatterton: What did Miss Carleton say?—

—She said "Snake in the grass."

Referring to the letter written by the witness in which he said: "I am going out after lunch for the thing we discussed," witness said that might mean anything.

"I bought everything for her," he said, sleeping for her, and I practically did all her things now and then."

She asked me to get some out of the things now and again, such as wadding trimmed with rose, and I had to try several shops."

"Reggie was asked what was meant by 'Reggie get silver, blue, mauve pills,' and he was understood to reply that it probably referred to dress material."

Mr. Chatterton: Have you ever taken on any occasion more than the cocaine contained in the little box which the coroner showed you, and how much did you take?

—I think it was, however, faded.

If not, would you expect to be dead?—I suppose so, if that is a fatal dose.

You may have done some very silly things, but, on your oath, have you ever procured for me, or Miss Carleton any cocaine?—Never in my life.

## THE UNREAD LETTER.

Coroner's Question About Officer's Attempt to Break Into Flat.

Mr. Chatterton produced a letter which, he said, arrived yesterday morning from a gentleman who had never been heard of or seen by the deceased. He asked that it should be read, as it very materially concerned the question of where the deceased procured her cocaine.

The coroner said it was only hearsay evidence, and he did not think it should be read.

Miss Carleton refused to read a great deal of material evidence had given her, and the letter in London who could supply cocaine. Nobody suggests that.

Mr. Chatterton: This letter says that it is asked for it—De Veulle refused, and this is a person who has never been seen.

This letter would not be evidence on any future occasion.

Continuing, the coroner said the jury by now had gathered what was in the letter. Somebody had said that he had heard deceased say that he had asked De Veulle for cocaine and that he had refused.

Mr. Chatterton: As you have told the jury the fact, I do not press for the letter to be read.

The coroner: Now, Mr. De Veulle, you have broken into an American officer attempted to get on a matter of fact in order to get at Miss Carleton's flat, was not the attempt to get at her?

—He ever assaulted you?—I have only spoken to him once in my life.

Has he ever complained to you about you?

—He ever written to you?—No.

Mr. Chatterton: I understand deceased gave a statement to the Provost Marshal.

The coroner: That is not evidence.

Mr. Chatterton: I thought that it might help you, sir.

## MRS. DE VEUILLE.

"No Jealousy Between Herself and 'Billie' Over Witness's Husband."

Mrs. de Veulle was then called. She was very fashionably attired in a brown silk dress, and wore heavy furs and a silk hat trimmed with a large plume.

She gave her name as Pauline de Veulle, and was married to De Veulle in July, 1916. She was a friend of the Carleton family for many years before she married her husband.

She had heard Belcher make the suggestion

that there was jealousy between herself and Miss Carleton over witness's husband.

Mr. Chatterton: Is that true?—No.

Were you fond of her?—Very.

Witness, continuing, said that she often invited Miss Carleton to visit her at her flat. In fact, she invited her to the flat on the day that had been mentioned in court, to Miss Carleton, because of something deceased said about an American officer.

Witness was present at the flat when the Provost Marshal came to get her. He came with another officer and took down a statement from Miss Carleton in writing.

On the morning of the Victory Ball deceased paid a visit to Hockleys, but De Veulle was not in at the time.

Witness had an earnest conversation with Miss Carleton. "I told her," added witness, "that from a worldly point of view her conduct with Reggie was very foolish."

Mr. Chatterton: Had you the incident of the previous Saturday in your mind when you spoke to her on this day?—Yes, that is why I wanted to talk to her.

The coroner: What it amounts to is this: You said to Miss Carleton it was very foolish for her to be seen about with your husband at four in the morning?—Yes.

Mr. Chatterton: Did she receive your remark in the proper spirit?—At the beginning she was quite all right, but when she left she was quite cross.

Did you say anything about her encouraging your husband to associate with Belcher?—Yes, I did.

## THE LITTLE GOLD BOX.

Wedding Present That Miss Carleton Borrowed and Did Not Return.

Belcher has talked about friction. Was there friction between you and him from time to time?—Just a little.

What was the friction over?—Over drugs.

Have you seen the little gold box that the coroner has produced so often?—Yes.

Where did you get it?—It was a wedding present from my mother.

Did you give it to deceased?—She took it and did not return it.

Did you know that opium smoking was to be indulged in at the party we have heard mentioned in this case?—No.

Were you pressed by anyone to smoke?—Yes, by Mr. Belcher.

She did smoke at the party, but it had no effect on her, because she did not inhale. Her husband had told her about not inhaling.

She remembered the morning that deceased returned from Chinatown very ill. Deceased was ill for the whole day. Witness had nothing to do with what was called the De Veulle party at 18, Dover-street.

Mr. Chatterton: Was there any truth in the suggestion that the ladies were in their night-dresses on that occasion?—None whatever.

How were your dresses?—In my dresses trimmed with lace and tea gowns of crepe de chine.

Who brought the utensils to the flat?—Billie did.

Did you expostulate with your husband about the party?—Yes.

What did he say?—He said, "Billie is going to be serious. Let the thing go on."

Continuing, witness said it was within her knowledge that her husband had in his possession from time to time considerable moneys, the property of the deceased. From time to time he made disbursements on deceased's behalf, some to herself for dresses made privately.

Mr. Chatterton: Did you ever hear deceased ask your husband to obtain cocaine for her?—I did.

Witness said she left the Victory Ball with her husband and went straight home.

On the occasion that Miss Longfellow spoke at the party, she saw her husband and Billie laughing like two fools, and she wanted to know why.

They told her of the silly joke, and said: "We have had our revenge on Mr. Belcher."

De Veulle was asked to go to New Scotland Yard so that his papers might be examined, and on the way in a taxicab, said:—

"I thought it was to do with Billie Carleton's death. That is why I was upset referring to his manner on the way from Hockleys."

## DETECTIVE'S EVIDENCE.

What De Veulle Said When Asked to Go to Scotland Yard.

She found her husband's cocaine box practically full. She was furious. She asked him why the box was full again, and he put some in a piece of paper, which he said was for himself, and showed her the rest, which was for Billie.

He admitted that he had procured a fresh supply of cocaine. She took the cocaine he had put in the paper and threw it away.

The coroner: Why did you throw the box away as well?

Witness made no direct reply to this question, but remarked that she had never a drug in her life other than the one Mr. Belcher pressed upon her.

Detective Inspector Currie said that on November 23 he saw De Veulle at Hockleys, and afterwards went with him and his wife to their flat to inquire as to his nationality.

De Veulle was asked to go to New Scotland Yard so that his papers might be examined, and on the way in a taxicab, said:—

"I thought it was to do with Billie Carleton's death. That is why I was upset referring to his manner on the way from Hockleys."

"I hope you will excuse me. She was at my flat to lunch last Wednesday, and I was with her at the Victory Ball. I visited her in her box for a minute. She is an old friend of mine; I have known her for several years. I was upset to hear of her death."

De Veulle's papers were considered to be satisfactory, and he went away.

The next day witness searched deceased's rooms at Savoy Court, and found among her papers a letter written by Dr. Stuart.

Witness said that De Veulle in bed at his flat and said: "I have reason to believe Miss Carleton died from taking drugs. Have you ever given her any?" He replied: "No."

Asked if he had taken any drugs himself, he said: "I have taken cocaine. I used to take it in America. I brought some of it with me from America. This was about two and a half years ago. I last took it about four weeks ago."

Witness again said that De Veulle emphatically denied having given cocaine to Miss Carleton, and later De Veulle withdrew the statement that he went to Billie Carleton's box at the Victory Ball. He also denied that Dr. Stuart spoke to him on the matter.

Witness produced a Defence of the Return Regulations, 40b, on the subject of cocaine.

Continuing, witness said he had seen Mrs. Vernon Castle, whom he now believed to be in America. She told him that she saw Miss Carleton on the day of her death in her room at 4.30, and that deceased seemed bright and happy then, in the best of spirits, and spoke of going to America to take up cinema acting.

In her Mr. Hayes, witness said that Belcher called to see him of his own free will and made a statement. No inducement was held out to him at all, and it was through him that Miss Longfellow was found.

Belcher said that he wanted to tell the whole truth.

## THE CORONER'S POINTS.

"Circumstantial Evidence on Which Jury Had to Decide."

In the course of his summing up, the coroner said they had come to the end of a very distressing case.

What the jury would have to determine was: Had she died by taking an overdose or had she deliberately committed suicide?

Witness said that Belcher's financial position at the time of her death would have to be taken into account.

Her passbook at the time of her death showed that she had only £15s. to her credit with the bank, while unpaid bills amounting to £175 5s. had been found amongst her possessions.

On the other hand, at the time she was under the protection of a very rich man, who had redeemed her jewellery for £1,500, and who had stated in the box that he was prepared to give her any amount in reason.

On the whole, he did not think that money difficulties had induced her to take her life.

They would also have to consider the position of the persons who had supplied her with the drug.

To do so was an unlawful act under "D.O.R.A.," and anybody who did so recklessly was guilty of manslaughter under the common law.

A grave question to be decided was who supplied the cocaine. It was on the circumstantial evidence as regards this that they would have to decide.

## "CAMPAIGN OF LIES."

"If Cocaine was Supplied Recklessly Your Verdict Is Manslaughter."

There was no direct evidence that Belcher had given deceased cocaine, but there was every probability of his having done so.

On the other hand, there was a mass of evidence that De Veulle had done so, appeared to be between him and deceased there was procuring cocaine for her.

The coroner said De Veulle's conduct after deceased's death and to which he (the coroner) attached the utmost importance, was hardly that of an innocent man.

He had engaged in a campaign of lies, which were not to be explained away by his statement that he was only doing so in order to shield the deceased.

It was for the jury to decide if De Veulle by his evidence had disproved the prima facie case that had been made out against him, or was he guilty of manslaughter, knowingly or unknowingly, or was he not to be deemed to be culpable in the matter?

The coroner drew the attention of the jury to another aspect of the case.

If a person, he said, does an unlawful act which is dangerous to life, if he does it negligently, and if the jury think that negligence is an element of culpability that it shows recklessness and indifference to consequences, that it is so gross as to show that person doing it has a wicked mind, and if that unlawful, though dangerous act causes death and the jury say that there is gross negligence—that person is guilty of manslaughter.

That is settled law.

People who do dangerous things must use reasonable care.

If this jury decide that such an act as that of supplying cocaine, a dangerous poison, has been supplied recklessly, negligently and with gross negligence, why then you can and ought to return a verdict of manslaughter.

The crux of the case, said the coroner, was who was it that supplied this cocaine?

**Who Supplied "Billie" with Cocaine?**

## CRUX OF THE CASE.

It was not likely that anyone was going to admit he supplied it, and although the deceased made one statement on the morning of her death implicating a possible source, nothing she said could be accepted as legal evidence.

In criminal cases a jury often had to decide upon circumstantial evidence.

You would never get direct evidence that he had killed her," said the coroner, "but the jury may infer that he did. The law enables a jury to act upon facts that have been proved and infer the guilt of the accused person."

In this case you may have to decide upon circumstantial evidence. To whom does that circumstantial evidence in this case point?

## "SUSPICIOUS RELATIONS."

Coroner's Review of Part Played by Certain People in the Drama.

One of the first things that struck him as being highly suspicious, the coroner went on, were the relations between Miss Carleton and Dr. Stuart.

From her banking account he found that she had made payments to him amounting to, he thought, £414. That called for an explanation. The doctor was a man with access to cocaine. He was a great friend of hers.

The coroner said that he found amongst deceased's papers a letter from Dr. Stuart. The doctor had denied having supplied Miss Carleton with cocaine, and suggested, on the other hand, that he stopped her from getting it. He also said that he acted as her banker and paid her bills. This was borne out by a letter from the doctor to Miss Carleton.

Belcher was in a position of suspicion. He was with deceased after the ball, and had been to doping parties, but there was no evidence implicating him as the source of supply.

Did De Veulle supply the cocaine? There was a mass of evidence which undoubtedly pointed to him as the man who supplied her.

It was clear that they were both cocaine takers and they were both communicating together in getting cocaine. De Veulle said Miss Carleton often gave him cocaine. Was it unreasonable to suppose that he returned the compliment when he did it?

The position of McGinty and Belcher was a subject for the consideration of the jury. They were both doing unlawful acts, and no doubt Belcher, McGinty and the chemist would have their cases considered by the authorities.

The jury might ask the question that Belcher was supplying De Veulle, but did not know it was going to Miss Carleton, as he had said. If that was so, Belcher's case hardly came within the purview of that code.

McGinty was rather more stupid and simple than wicked.

Had De Veulle satisfied them, had he answered the prima facie case set out against him, did he disprove the mass of circumstantial evidence that De Veulle was the man who gave Miss Carleton cocaine?

If he did, was it an illegal act? If the jury found that De Veulle had supplied the cocaine then must come the question of committing suicide.

Dr. Stuart, warned him never to give Miss Carleton cocaine, and Miss Longfellow's evidence that she implored him not to do so.

## VERDICT—MANSLAUGHTER.

De Veulle Arrested and Refused Bail—Wife in Tears.

The jury were absent from court for fifteen minutes, and on their return the foreman said:—

We find that Miss Billie Carleton died from an overdose of cocaine self-administered; that she had no intention of committing suicide. We are also of opinion it was unlawfully supplied to her by De Veulle in a culpable, negligent manner.

The coroner: That is in effect a verdict of manslaughter against De Veulle.

The Foreman: Yes, that is the verdict.

The coroner then bound the witnesses over to appear at the next Central Criminal Court, and he added: "I commit De Veulle for manslaughter on my oath, which I hand to Inspector Currie for execution."

Mr. Chatterton: Can I make an application for bail if it is within your discretion?

The coroner: It is within my power, but I don't feel inclined to grant him bail. He is a drug-taker, and he has been committed on a very serious offence. I entirely agree with the jury's verdict. If, however, the magistrate cares to grant bail, when he appears before him, you can take it from me, I shall agree.

Mr. Chatterton: We will leave it at that.

De Veulle remained for some minutes in conversation with his wife and solicitor. He afterwards left the court in company with Inspector Currie and another officer.

There was a large crowd outside the court to witness his departure.

Mrs. de Veulle, as her husband was taken away, burst into tears.

De Veulle will be brought up at Bow-street Police Court this morning.



## COMPETING FOR 'THE DAILY MIRROR' BEAUTY PRIZES: LAST DAY FOR ENTRIES JAN. 31



Engaged as a clerk at the Ministry of Pensions, Chelsea, for a considerable time.



A charming quartette of workers at one of our great war munition factories. Coming down the chute.



A war worker who has a good record of useful accomplishment.



Trained during the war and then volunteered for military nursing service.



First woman booking clerk to be employed on G.W.R.



A Cardiff girl who has done much useful war work.



Has been doing excellent work for the wounded at a South Coast war hospital.



ARMY MULES AT TATTERSALLS.—One of the hundred picked mules offered for sale at Tattersalls. Their appearance and behaviour were somewhat of a surprise and made a most favourable impression, and buyers were not lacking.



AT BERLIN STREET-FIGHTERS' FUNERAL.—Sailors and soldiers with wreaths attend the funeral of marines killed during the revolutionary disorders in Berlin. In nearly all cases the burial of the many victims is made the occasion of a demonstration.



# ARDING & HOBBS LTD.

CLAPHAM JUNCTION, S.W.11  
Phone: Battersea 4.

## GREAT VICTORY SALE of FURS and Fur Coats

WE are clearing our immense Stock of Furs and Fur Coats regardless of Cost, to make way for the coming season's modes. Typical examples of bargains are illustrated here.

During this Clearance Sale Prices have been reduced considerably throughout all departments.



Handsome Seal Coney COAT, trimmed Skunk Opossum, lined silk throughout.

SALE PRICE 45 gs.

Fine Seal Coney COAT, made of good quality skins, trimmed Skunk Opossum, lined silk.

SALE PRICE 35 gs.

## OTHER FUR BARGAINS

INCLUDE—	Usual Price.	SALE PRICE.
Large Mink STOLE	20gs.	18gs.
Large Mink MUFF	20gs.	18gs.
Small Mink STOLE	20gs.	17gs.
Small Mink MUFF	19gs.	15gs.
Small Opossum STOLE	15gs.	11gs.
Small Opossum MUFF	14gs.	9gs.
Kat Fox SET, large collar and	44gs.	3gs.
Black Fox MUFF, pillow shape	10gs.	10gs.
Natural Fox MUFF, open shape	54gs.	46gs.
Natural Fitch STOLE	34gs.	9gs.
Natural Fitch MUFF, pillow	54gs.	19 6
Large Bear STOLE	44gs.	10 0
Large Bear MUFF, pillow	17gs.	14gs.
Long Tail Opossum SET, large	14gs.	10gs.
Large Squirrel STOLE	81gs.	6gs.
Dyed Musquash SET, large	104gs.	84gs.
Stole and Pillow MUFF	15gs.	10gs.

Many Excellent Bargains in Cloth and Furskins Coats, Fur Trimmed  
ARDING & HOBBS, Ltd.,  
CLAPHAM JUNCTION, S.W. 11  
Phone: Battersea 4.

WHERE ALLIES AND BOLSHEVISTS ARE TO CONFER.—The Princes Islands, in the Sea of Marmora, which delegates of all Russian parties, including Bolshevists, have been invited to confer with Allies' representatives.

## SHAUN SPADAH WINS THE PRINCE OF WALES'S CHASE.

Success of St. Tudwal in the Cardinal's Hurdle.

### MIST AT SANDOWN PARK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SANDOWN PARK, Thursday.  
A hard night frost was succeeded by fog, and the outlook for the second day at Sandown was anything but good. Fortunately by the time the course was reached the sun came out, but the ground in the neighbourhood of some of the jumps remained rather hard throughout the day. The principal event of the afternoon, the Prince of Wales's Steeplechase, was expected to bring out many possible Grand National horses, though Poethlyn, the top weight, was not of the number, Escott having had some difficulty in sending him along in his work.

Before racing started I learned that Bernstein had done well since running in the "Victory" Chase at Manchester, and there were many tips for Shaun Spadah, who missed an engagement here yesterday.

Before the numbers went up for the Woking Selling Hurdle there was a persistent tip for Cage, but the horse went out towards the finish, and was easily backable at 11 to 2, whilst 5 to 4 was the best offer against The Wrecker.

### THE WRECKER'S WIN.

In the mist it was not easy to see how they ran, but coming up the hill The Wrecker had the race in hand, and though resolutely challenged by Vingdon won a good race by a length and a half, with Cage, who swerved a bit at some of the jumps, another four lengths off.

In the Ripley Selling "Chase Mr. Bottomley elected to be represented by the disappointing Awbeg rather than by Minstrel Park, which had earned a 7lb. penalty. Nine of the fourteen coloured on the card were saddled, and there was some close betting. Sir Francis always held a good place until the last jump but one, when Both, ridden by Hulme, came with a rush to win by six lengths from The Last, which was a similar distance ahead of Prince Francis.

Although the winner started at 4 to 1, it must be recollected that there was a good market, and signs pointed to the likelihood that Mr. Sieve and his friends obtained some satisfaction for Waterford's failure yesterday.

Of the fourteen entries for the Prince of Wales's Steeplechase, Schoolmony was not asked to carry the 7lb. extra earned yesterday.

### SHAUN SPADAH FAVOURITE.

Shaun Spadah opened at 5 to 2, but although Bernstein was well backed, Mr. McAlpine's horse rode to 6 to 4. Ballymac led past the stables the first time, but half a mile from home gave place to Bernstein, who at the last jump was passed by Shaun Spadah, which won by a pretty race by three-quarters of a length. Square Cut was nine lengths off, and the others were pulled up.

The mist was pretty dense at the time the Cardinal's Handicap was started, and very little could be seen of the race. The runners numbered eight, and backers could not make up their minds as to the respective merits of Crostree and Teadstone, both of which were supported for so much money, that the unexpected good odds of 9 to 2 were procurable about St. Tudwal.

The latter quite atoned for his Manchester disappointment, for as far as could be seen, Captain Bibb's horse jumped cleaner than any of the others, and on the flat showed a nice turn of speed, which enabled her to win by four lengths from Crostree, which made most of the running. Teadstone was running on at the finish, and was only kept out of second place by three-quarters of a length.

The Bore carried off the Epom "Chase easily from Marix and the favourite, Stretol, and Con Oregan, cornered in the last race, the Watling Metropolitan Hurdle, for which Minstrel, Seventy Five, Vanitie and Douai were the best backed.

### BOUVIERE.

### SANDOWN RACING RETURNS.

1.0.—WORKING R. HURDLE, 2m.—WRECKER (5-4, H. A. Brown), 1; Irington (9-2), 2; Cage (10-30), 3. Also ran: Ronaldo (8-1), Royal Signet and Chucky (10-1), Biddo (10-1), and C. H. H. (10-1).  
2.0.—PRINCE OF WALES'S CHASE, 3m.—SHAUN SPADAH (5-1, Stretol (2-1), 2. Also ran: Watling Club (10-8), 3. Also ran: Ballymac (7-1), Full Stop (8-1), Ballymacron, and Iron Bedstead (10-1).  
3.0.—CARDINAL'S HURDLE, 2m.—ST. TUDWAL (9-2, F. Mason), 1; Crostree (9-4), 2; Teadstone (5-1), 3. Also ran: Selwage (10-1), and Teadstone (10-1).  
4.0.—METROPOLITAN HURDLE, 2m.—CONCORDE (10-1, J. Kelly), 1; Evan (10-1), 2; Minstrel (9-4), 3. Also ran: Seventy Five, Vanitie (4-1), Douai (10-1), and Douai (10-1).  
5.0.—WATLING METROPOLITAN HURDLE, 2m.—Bridget General (20-1).

## TO ABOLISH THE ONE-BACK GAME IN FOOTBALL.

Proposed New Offside Rule to Come Before the F.A.

### M'CRACKEN'S PET SCHEME.

How will the proposed change in the offside rule by which the player is always outside provided he has two opponents between him and the goal—that is, a back and the goalkeeper—affect the game? Very considerably, I should say.

For one thing, it will do away with the one-back game, comparatively modern style of play, by which the referee is kept continually whistling a solo for a stoppage of play. It is a development to which we are largely indebted to McCracken, the Newcastle United captain and international full back, who perfected it, to the great annoyance of the spectators on nearly every ground on which he played except St. James' Park, Newcastle.

I imagine it is to stop this continual solo playing on the part of the official that the proposed change in the rule has been made. When the rule said three men—that is, two backs and the goalkeeper—of the backs would lay right up the field, and in forward dashes time and again the winger found himself whistled back before he reached the ball. But the opposing forwards could always circumvent the most astute back if they used their brains by always watching and keeping behind their colleague who for the moment had the ball in possession. But brains were not too often brought into play in the cut-and-dried, rule-of-thumb style of football which was played before the war.

### THE FORWARD PASS TROUBLE.

It was short passing all the time nearly, now and then a push out to the wing, and nearly always the forward with the ball would, by his tactics of holding on until the last moment, tempt his fellows to get ahead to take a forward pass, and at once the whistle sounded.

In the game as the London clubs have been playing in war time there has been less of this "drawing the defence," the game has been faster and more open and the inducements to play the one-back game much less frequent, and I think the new rule will tend to make it faster still. Certainly it will make for more frequent scoring.

It has just this one drawback, when a side loses a man in the course of a game from injuries, the general thing is to fly to the one-back game, and it is surprising how strong a defence, when assisted by the present offside rule, can make itself.

There have been many attempts to juggle with the offside rule in seasons before this, but it was passed that a player could not be offside in his own half of the field, and that did some good, but did not stop the one-back game. It has been seen an alternative suggestion to the one to come before the F.A. Council on Monday, and it is that the third of the players in an area of one-third each, that there should be no halfway line, and that the player could only be offside in the third of the field nearest his opponent's goal.

Personally, I hope they will give the two men proposal a fair trial. I am sure it will make for faster, brighter football, more enjoyable alike for player and spectator. No match is ever so dull as the one in which the referee is the chief artist on the programme.

## GRAHAM BEATS "BOURNE."

After being 67 behind at the interval in the amateur billiards championship, A. E. Graham beat F. S. Bourne, 10-9, in the final round of the tournament. The qualifying competition last year, when he was beaten in the final by 119 points in the second round of the tournament, was a severe test of his skill. It was a splendidly contested match all through, with Graham, an outstanding feature. Bourne, who was 40, "Bourne" gained an advantage early in the game, and that he maintained throughout the afternoon, but Graham never was a great deal behind. "Bourne" also made breaks of 52, 38 and 37. Graham, left-handed player, won the 1914 rubber, served in the artillery until the back end of last year, played more consistently in the afternoon, and his best break was 50. Graham played a splendid, consistent game in the evening, and after securing the lead early on the final, secured the lead for good. The final was a close contest, but Graham, 1,000, "Bourne," 851.

## THE WORLD OF SPORT.

Professional Billiards.—At Boho-square, 16,000 up, level: Reed (in play), 5,535; Newman, 5,719. At Leicester-square, Falkner (in play), 2,500; Newman, 1,600; Reed, 1,104.  
Tottenham and Bohemian Tour.—The invitation received by Tottenham Hotspur F.C. from the Prague Sporting Club, inviting them to repeat their visit to Bohemia, has been considered by the directors, who have decided to take action in the matter.  
American Polo Challenge.—Mr. Henry T. Herbert, who had been selected chairman of the polo challenge, announced that a challenge will be sent for the International Cup as soon as the Hurlingham Club is in a position to receive it, probably in 1920.—U.S. Wireless.

# Healing

by the Zam-Buk method has entirely displaced the use of old-fashioned mineral ointments and fatty salves. The pure herbal extracts from which Zam-Buk is made are so highly refined and so perfectly blended together that a medicinal balm of unequalled curative power is the result. Zam-Buk is every bit of it medicine, concentrated into a wonderful, compact remedy which is a healing, soothing and

# Amiseptic

agent of unparalleled and unalterable efficiency. Whether Zam-Buk be used for a Cut, Bruise, Burn or Scald in the kitchen—the common lot of housewife and maid; or for the children's heads when Ringworm and other infectious skin troubles are about; or for Eczema, Pimples, Ulcers, Bad Legs, or any itching, inflamed or poisoned condition of the skin, Zam-Buk is always a wholesome and speedy cure.

# Zam-Buk

113 of all Chemists, Drug Stores.

## THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Labour Situation Causes Industrial Shares to Weaken.

THE CITY, Thursday.  
Gilt-edged securities continued a dull market today under the influence of the Government's new War Bonds announcement, that is so adversely criticised in financial circles. It is even now too late to lower the rate of interest on new Government securities, and thus by giving all existing fixed-interest securities a lift—please both the taxpayer and the investor. The Government's new War Bonds Five per Cent. were yesterday 94, Consols 90, French Five per Cent. 87, Home Loans 94, Margules 21s. 3d., all easier as were the Iron, Steel and Engineering leaders. It is feared that unless the labour outlook speedily clears several industrial new issues in prospect and highly desirable to provide outlets for demobilised men will have to be postponed.

Oil was practically the only bright spot. Shells, displaced lately from their position as leaders of this market, by Mexican Eagles, were to the fore again, with rise to 7, rather buyers. Industrials were quiet under influence of the labour situation. Cement 6 7-16, Marconis 4 7-16, Margules 21s. 3d., all easier as were the Iron, Steel and Engineering leaders. It is feared that unless the labour outlook speedily clears several industrial new issues in prospect and highly desirable to provide outlets for demobilised men will have to be postponed.

Gold Birds were strong among Mines on a good development cable, rising to 17s. 3d. Rand shares were inclined to rise on support from "the Cape."

## TITLED WOMEN FOR BEAUTY PRIZE.

Among the competitors for The Daily Mirror £1,000 Beauty Competition are several women of title who are well known in society and have helped in various ways to bring victory to the Allied arms.

The £1,000 offered by The Daily Mirror will be divided among the forty-nine most beautiful women war workers in the land thus:—

First prize ..... £500 Twenty prizes  
Second prize ..... £100 each of ..... £10  
Third prize ..... 50 Twenty-five prizes  
Fourth prize ..... 25 each of ..... 5

In addition the first four prize-winners will be given a week's free holiday in France. The journey to Paris and back will be made by aeroplanes.

## BRIDE KILLED.

A wedding at Tavistock-square, London, has been followed by a tragic sequel. John Sims, cook's male, was married in the afternoon, and later on he and the bride went with friends for a motor drive. As they were returning the car collided with an electric lamp standard and overturned, all the occupants being thrown under the car. The bride was severely injured and died, but the bridegroom escaped with a few cuts.



# Daily Mirror

Friday, January 24, 1919.

## THE FINAL HEARING—

## —OF THE SENSATIONAL CARLETON INQUIRY.



A Daily Mirror picture of Mrs. De Veuille, who gave evidence at the Coroner's Court yesterday.



Mr. Thomas Woolldridge, who again denied having supplied Belcher with cocaine.



Dr. Stuart, who was one of Miss Carleton's intimate friends.



The maid "McGinty" at a previous session of the inquiry.



A Daily Mirror photograph of Dr. Woolldridge giving evidence at yesterday's resumption of the inquiry.



Mr. Jack May (on right), who, through his counsel, Mr. Marshall Hall, denied the statement made that he was the first person who taught the late Miss Billie Carleton to smoke opium.



The late Miss Billie Carleton, whose death has had such a sensational sequel.

The final act in the "Billie Carleton" inquiry was the return of an inquest verdict of manslaughter against Mr. R. de Veuille, who was accordingly committed.



Mr. Lionel Belcher, the film actor, arriving at the Westminster Guildhall for yesterday's resumed inquiry.



The late Georgiana, Countess of... name was mentioned in the case yesterday.